THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,707—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 29, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12358
21st "	ARCADIA	7500	...	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th "	*MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
16th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12358	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. 1912
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Mantilla	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool,	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,269
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Dwarka..	1695	Thurs.	1st August	9 a.m.	
Lhasa ...	2184	Friday	2nd August	†6 a m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 1st August, calling at Muscat, Lingg, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 31st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dobai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana" 2998 Tons on 3rd August.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons, on 10th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th July, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6365	Lasince	19th Dec. 1912

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	9th Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga.	20th Aug. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	P. Magazini.	15th Sept. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSOI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca.	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Tsaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE silly season in London invariably produces a host of enquiries on interesting topics such as

Should officials bet ?
Should clergymen dance ?
Should nurse-maids read novels ?
Should bachelors be taxed ?
Should wives obey their husbands ?

Even in this city we have been lectured through our local Newspapers pro and con, on a question which has been causing no little excitement.

The dull monsoon days of Bombay offer a splendid opportunity for discussions of this nature and the idea has suggested itself to us that we should disprove the question

ARE WE EXPENSIVE ?

We can safely and emphatically reply to this question in the negative. It has never been our desire to attempt competition with either the "Bazaar" or the Trader in goods of low grade.

On the contrary, we have for nearly 40 years endeavoured, successfully we consider, to confine our business to the very best that Science, Art and the world's gem markets have produced. It should not, therefore, be surmised that because articles offered by us for sale are sometimes costly they are, PER SE, expensive.

Quality for quality, we claim that goods offered by us are as good an intrinsic value as those of any high class firm trading in jewellery, silver goods or watches, in an out of India. In fact, instances have come under our notice where constituents of ours have discovered, off-times too late, that

BARGAINS

they have made elsewhere have been no bargains at all, and that they could have procured an infinitely superior article at our establishment at the same price paid for the inferior article.

These are no idle words but positive facts, details of which can be provided to bona-fide enquirers. We do not brag of it; we simply refer to it to strengthen our remarks.

A reference to our general Price list will show that we do not ignore small things, since we carry in our representative stock articles priced

AS LOW AS Rs. 2.

Orders or repairs, of however small a value, are treated with the same care and respect as these applying to higher priced goods.

We therefore claim that we are

NOT AN EXPENSIVE FIRM

in support of which statement we possess the valued testimony of a CLIENTELLE who recognise the fact that what they buy from us is artistically the best and, intrinsically, excellence value.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES
4	BARTLETT PEARS
4	APRICOTS
4	GREENGAGES
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3	STEWED PRUNES
1	BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn,

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans' 4. each.

By all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 542 of 1912.

BAI BADRIDAS BAHADUR and sons carrying on business in Bombay as Shroffs and merchants at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

V s.

HARMUKHRAI HANMANBUX also of Bombay Inhabitant carrying on business as a merchant at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above suit on the 24th day of June, 1912, it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 22,666-3-10 for debt and interest.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 4th day of July, 1912, certain moveable property, consisting of household furniture, Safe ornaments, etc., etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August 1912, (and following days) at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property, dated the 12th day of July, 1912, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the house of the Defendant at Kalbadevi Road, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1912.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. SURAJMAL B. MEHTA,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1912, at 6-30 P.M.

G. P. CHALK,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th July, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the property and credits of RAO BAHADUR VASU EVA JAGANNATH KIRTIKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, Retired Government Pleader, a widower, deceased.

MUKUND RAMRAO JAYAKAR, the daughter's son and one of the joint universal legaters appointed by the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at 392, Thakurdwar without the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration with will annexed.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

H. H. WADIA,
The 23rd day of July, 1912.

Messrs. PESTONJI, RUSTIM, KOLA and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following INTERIM DIVIDENDS have been declared namely:—

Rs. 2-0 per Share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Re. 10 per Share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each.

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 29th July, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on 21st July, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd July to 5th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1912.

LEOPOLD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(in voluntary liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 5th day of August, 1912 to send their names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to H. R. GREAVES Esqr. and S. E Warden Esq. care of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Voluntary Liquidators of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the Voluntary Liquidators are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof the assets of the Company will be distributed without regard to such claims.

SORABJI E. WARDEN,
Voluntary Liquidators of
The Leopold Mills Coy., Ld.

Bombay 11th July 1912.

o. 11852-1 (A. G.-5).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE Services of pensioned and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to:—

(i) The Recruiting Officers-in-charge of the following districts:—
Peshawar for Pathans, Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans, Jullunder for Sikhs, and Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans, Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans, Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus, Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.

(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of employee being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

R. GRAHAM, Major,
Officiating Assistant Secretary to the
Government of India.

Simla, the 24th July 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff "to consider the question of the unsatisfactory position of HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S Indian subjects resident in South and East Africa, Canada and other British Colonies, and to give further expression to the strong feeling prevalent throughout the whole country in regard thereto" will be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY afternoon, the 31st July 1912, at 6 o'clock (S.T.).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 689 of 1910.

MULJI HARIDAS..... Plaintiff.

V s.

HEPTULA ESSUFALLI & others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of February, 1911, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1912, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in the following lots.

LOT No. I:—All the right title and interest of Esufally Salehbhai in the seven equal sixteenth parts of shares in the piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon and known as Hanuman's godowns situate within the Fort near Elphinstone Circle in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay formerly computed to contain by admeasurement 2078 Square yards and 1-3 of another Square yard but now found to contain 2013 Square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 779, Old Survey No. 1448 and New Survey No. 9547 and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward A Nos. 1070 and 1071 and Street Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Green Street on or towards the South by the junction of Custom House Road and Bank Street on or towards the East by Custom House Road and on or towards the West by Bank Street,

LOT No. II.—All the right title and interest of the said Heptula Esufalli Taheralli Esufalli and Esufalli Salebhai in all that the land hereditaments and premises situate at Colaba within the Registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 1554 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the South-East by Middle Colaba on or towards the South-West by the property of the late Edalji Rustomji Soonawalla on or towards the North-West by Wodehouse Road and on or towards the North-East by the public passage and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13, New No. 16903, Old Survey No. 32 and New Survey No. 9677 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A No. 212 and Street No. 100.

LOT No. III.—All that the right title and interest of the said Esufalli Salebhbai in all that piece or parcel of land with the hereditaments and buildings standing thereon situate at Begumpura Bhajiwalla's Pole in the Registration District and sub-district of Surat containing by admeasurements 526 Square yards or thereabouts bearing Toka II No. 15 and Survey Nos. 232, 233, 234, and 235 and bounded on or towards the East by the Begumpura Cross Lane on or towards the West by the Bhaji Pala Lane on or towards the North by the house of Abdool Rehman Camroodin and on or towards the South by the house of Abdoolali Moosabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustom ji and Devidas, attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 8th day of July, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the property and credits of BAI GANGABAI widow of KANJI PURSHOTUM Bhatia Hindu inhabitant of Bet in the territory of H. H. the Gaikwad deceased.

GIRDHAR BHAVANISHANKER of Bombay ODICH Brahmin Hindu inhabitant constituted attorney of SHRI BRAHAMCHARIJI KARSONDASJI of the temple of SHRI SHANKHNARAYAN of Bet Dwarka residing at Mumbadevi outside the Fort.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR, KNIGHT, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of July, 1912.

Messrs. DIKSHIT, DHUNJISHA & SOONDERDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?.

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

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NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. East Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Only a portion is now available for public.

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SPLENDID SHOW OF SPARKLING SUBJECTS.

1. THE VIRGIN OF BABYLON.
A powerful romance in which there is a blending of gorgeous Eastern scenery with highly dramatic situations that will create immense effect.
2. OVER THE GARDEN WALL.
An artistic and beautiful life-portrayal. We make a speciality of these real-life pictures.
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A charming Japanese film that will delight all by its sweet simplicity and dainty setting.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
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Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
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CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Loans granted on approved Securities.

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Reserve Fund..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... ,, ,, 423,677,78

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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

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has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

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THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

MILORD L'ARSONILLE.

An Episode of the Revolution of 1830.
The programme includes—

1. CROSS COUNTRY RIDING, by the Belgian Cavalry.
2. MAX LINDER, as a Cab Driver.
3. PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.
   a. Hands across the seas.
   b. French Naval Disaster.
   c. Pit Disaster in Yorkshire,
   d. H. A. C. in London,
   e. Scarborough Historical Pageant,
   etc., etc., etc.

THREE SHOWS TO-NIGHT,
7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11 p.m.

POONA RACES, 1st MEETING.
7TH, 11TH & 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

OWNERS are REMINDED that 1st entries CLOSE on TUESDAY, 30th July, 1912.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag., Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 22nd July, 1912.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1912.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 12 NOON on MONDAY, the 29th July, 1912.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 22-7-1912.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

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IN
Perfumery and Toilet Requisites etc.

VISIT CORDIALLY INVITED.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
47, Hornby Rd., Fort.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1912.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held, as follows, from August to October, 1912:—

(A) 8 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 3rd August and it is proposed to hold 6 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 2 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 3 days.
7th, 11th and 14th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
21st, 24th and 28th September.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 1 day, (17th September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each:—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 60
Each Lady ..... ,, 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... ,, 7

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket .....Rs. 5	Single Ticket .....Rs. 1 8
Lady..... ,, 2	Soldiers in Uniform ..... ,, 1 0
	Lady ..... ,, 0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

NO PERSON WHATEVER will be admitted to the Enclosures without a ticket or pass.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday July 27th 1912.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 20th July, 1912.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

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O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

LOST.—GREY ZANZIBAR PARROT, the finder will be rewarded on bringing it to I. A. ALGIE, Meher Mansion, Cooperage.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, almyrahs, cupboards, sofas, chairs, iron safes, phonographs, oakwood revolving top office tables, American 14 stops organ.

1 lot gas fittings including pipes, brackets, burners, chimneys and globes, suitable for office or shop requiring new installations.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mahomedi Aiwaz:—Tin trunk, wearing apparels, etc.

At 2-30 p.m.

1 peugot motor cycle, about 2½ H. P.
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, in Gaiwadi, on Mahim Bazar Road.

Messrs. J.S. MODY, & Co., Auctioneers will, on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, 1912, at the hour of 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property, by order and under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Alli Mahomed Miya Ahmed and Bai Halimabai, widow of Miya Hasam Miya Ahmed Lakhdawala, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 30th day of May, 1911, made between the abovenamed mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure (forming a portion of an oart called Gaiwadi), containing by admeasurement 3907 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, along with the remaining portion of the said oart under Old No. 486, New No. 4314, Old Survey No....., and New Survey No. 13, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5065, 5061, 5060, 5059 (2), and 5059 (1), and Street Nos: 393, 389, 388, 387 A and 387, and all which premises are situate at or on the eastern side of Mahim Bazar Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Sheth Manekchand Kapoorchand, and partly by the Lohar Chawl Road, and on or towards the west partly by the said Mahim Bazar Road and partly by the property of Achoobibi, widow of Nurudin Dada Shaik Ali, on or towards the north partly by the property of Cursondas Liladhar, and partly by the property of Manekchand Kapoorchand, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Achoobibi, widow of Nurudin Dada Shaik Ali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmada Shankar, Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office, in No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th July, 1912.

WANTED.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED VETERINARY GRADUATE. Apply SECRETARY, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, "Apollo House," Apollo Street, Fort, stating salary required.

WANTED.—MESS CATERER, for G. I. P Railway Volunteers, at Camp Devlali, 7th to 14th September, 1912. Apply to THE ADJUTANT, in person, at his Office, near G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Parel, where further particulars can be had.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower & W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,000, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double platen, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

BRASSO
THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 28.] [BOMBAY, JULY 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 1-8	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	92	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-2	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 7-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	28	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 5-8	un	chgd
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·25 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4·87 3-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	3 1-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-16	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 9-16	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

The Bombay mails of the 13th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £160,000
Bar Gold to Bombay .... £ 90,000
Sovereigns to Bombay .... £ 10,000
Silver to Colombo .... £ 11,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot — Easier—Fair demand.
Futures — Irregular
Manchester — Buyers operating quietly
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 800 „
Imports ... 2,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 7·21—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·11 +05	7·04 +03	6·94 +03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·86 +02	6·81 +02	6·80 +02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·81 +02	6·81 +02	6·82 +02

New York Noon call Oct. 12·69 Jan. 12·66.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 12·84 Jan. 12·86.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 3,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 4,100
„ Exports to Great Britain ... .
„ Exports to Continent ... 2,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 13·30 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct 12·72+07
Futures—Month of Jan. 12·71+06
{ Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined partially under realising.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 13 1-8 unchgd
Futures month of Oct ... 12·94+10
Futures month of Dec ... 12·99+19
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports 12,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Do. do. to France & Continent... 6,000
Do. do. to Japan ...... ——
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports 256,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports 98,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.
Total actual Exports 3,000
do Forwarded 76,000
do Imports 31,000
do Stocks 841,000
Stock of Cotton in London 5,580

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ... d 4 27-32
Coconada Ginned ... d 4 31-32
Western Good ... d 5 1-2

Liverpool, July 26.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings... Very firm and advancing.
Tone Cloths ... Firm but not much business doing.
Weft American "54" ... 12 1-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 5-8
Tone—Yarn—Market steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1-2
Twist "32" W T C... 10 3-8
Twist "32" B ... 13 7-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 10 1-2
Twist "36" W T C... 10 5-8
Twist "36" B ... 11 1-8
Twist "42" ... 12 1-8
Twist American "60" ... 16 1-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 3-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6 5-32
Buyers or Sellers ... Buyers.
Months ... Aug.-Sept
Grey shirtings 41-42in. 68 yds 16 by 15... 8 10
„ „ 44in. 38 38 1-2 yds 9lbs — 9 3
White „ 40-41in. 41 yds 18 square.. 11 0 1-2
„ nainsooks 43 in. 19 yds 22 by 21. 7 3

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-8—1-8
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37+1-8
Do Months—July-Aug—London—Easier.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... }
Do. Month— ... } unchanged.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... unchgd.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 56 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50—1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 65 1-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 61-3—5d
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do Name of Port—London—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56 1-8—1-2
Do. Months—Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam—Done.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-9 July-Aug.—Hull—Buyers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... 14 3-16 —1-16
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 11 —1-2d July-Aug.—Sellers—Quiet.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 90 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 5-8 unchgd
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp... 5 18 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool........ 11 17 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 8 9
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d—Value.

GOAT SKIN SALE.

Goat skin sale closed to-day steady. Sold 971,000.
Goat skins Madras Prime 1d. higher.
Goat skins Madras medium 1d. higher.
Goat skins Madras ordinary 1d. lower.
Goat skins Bombay good par to 1d. lower.
Goat skins Bombay ordinary par to 1d. lower.
Sheep skin sale opened to-day—Strong.
Sheep skins Bombay 2d. higher.
Sheep skins Madras 2d. higher.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...13 5 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 10 4 3-4—1-4d
Months of Shipments ... Oct-Dec.—Sellers
12 7 3-4—1 3-4d—Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Irregular but closing dull.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... .
Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Very little doing. Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Java-Sugar:—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [27TH JULY, 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway..........	45	49,371
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	28	84,251

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market has been quiet but steady and rates are unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-22d. for 3 months' sight Credits. To-day being mail day, there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do France ...170 1-2
Do. do Marks ...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...147
Shanghai „ ...199 1-2
Japan „ ...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market has fluctuated during the day, the opening rates being 96 1-2 for Cash and 96 7-16 for the Settlement. The highest and lowest rates for Cash have been 96 5-8 and 96 7-16 with Settlement rates in proportion and closing prices are as under. A fairly large business has been done.

We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 96 9 0
1st Settlement ... „ 96 8 0
2nd „ ... „ 96 6 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday was again unchanged at 27 7-8 for ready, and 28 for two months' delivery. The tone of the market was quiet but steady. New York was also unchanged at 60 5-8. The local market opened quiet but steady at yesterday's closing rates, and has remained unchanged during the day with only a small business doing. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... Rs. 23 15 9
Australian „ ... „ 23 15 9
Sovereigns „ ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... „ 70 13 0
1st Settlement ... „ 70 13 0
2nd Settlement ... „ 71 0 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... „ 80 3 0
1st Settlement ... „ 80 3 0
2nd Settlement ... „ 80 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

In the New York market a small advance of 6 and 7 points is advised, but New Orleans closed 16 and 19 points higher. A private telegram to hand to-day gives an estimate of the average condition of the American Crop on the 25th instant as 81-7 per cent. The local market opened steadier, yesterday's decline having been completely recovered, and the rate for good Broach being Rs. 313 1-2. Heavy rains continue in the Broach districts, and though these are too early to do much damage, a moderate amount to resowing must take place in low-lying land. There has been a fair enquiry for good Broach and during the morning the rate advanced to Rs. 315. At Colaba slight fluctuations occurred, and closing prices are as under.

Ready cotton is steadier with a moderate demand, chiefly by mills.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ... Rs. 324 March
Good M. G. Broach ... Rs. 314-15 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat „ 311 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... „ 308 „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon „ 302 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „ 299 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „ 287 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „ 277 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... „ 80 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... „ 28 Dec.
„ „ „ ... „ 292 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „ 264 Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar „ 299 July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns — „ 271 „
Good M. G. Westerns ... „ 281 „

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... 5,000
Total Imports ... 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
7·19 +08	7·11 +07	7·01 +07	6·93 +07	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·88 +07	6·87 +07	6·87 +07	6·87 +06	6·88 +06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 2 0 B.T.
September ... „ 11 14 3 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 10 12 3 „

RAPESEED:—Quiet.
We Quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 6 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 8 5 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 9 3 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0 D J
Black Kutni ... „ 46 8 0 D J

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs 12 14 0 B. T.
Forward ... „ 13 9 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 12 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... Rs. 27 8 0
Forward ... „ 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. ... Rs. 46 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 2 0 R. T.

BARLEY:—
Ready (per candy 6 3-4 cwts.)...Rs. 26 8 0

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... „ 5 6 9 „
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 8 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ... 1,755
Bank of India ... 66
Eastern Bank ... 87 1-2
Indian Specie ... 66 1-2 C.D.

MILLS.

David ... 460
Kohinoor ... 775
Manockji Petit ... 2,687 1-2
New Great Eastern ... 245
Standard ... 1,370
Sassoon Silk Mill ... 467 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... 179
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 190
Bombay S. N. Ord. ... 297 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ... 1,460
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 22 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ... 537 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	1,594	bales.
Wheat ...	14,990	cwts.
Linseed ...	11,376	„
Rapeseed ...	2,044	„
Gingellyseed ...	994	„
Poppyseed ...	885	„
Groundnuts...	95	„
Castorseed ...	1,992	„
Rice ...	5,544	„
Myrabollams...	2,973	„
Cottonseed ...	361	„
Mowraseed ...	2,819	„
Gram ...	5,041	„
Joowar ...	647	„
Maize ...	Nil	
Barley ...	209	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 27.] [BOMBAY, JULY 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 1-2	3-8	
3 do. Rentes ...	92 1-4	1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	91 1-2	1-4	
do. Govt. Securities...	64 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27 12-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	28	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	60 1-2		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·24 1-2		01
do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4·87 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	9th May. 3 1-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 3-4	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-16	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 9-16	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot — Quiet, firm.
Futures ... Quiet, steady.
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 „
Imports ... 2,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 7·44+13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10 1-2 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·19 +08	7·11 +07	6·99 +05	6·94 +08	6·87 +06
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	
6·86 +06	6·86 +06	6·86 +05	6·87 +05	

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports ... 1,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... 2,000
Spot Cotton— 13·25 +25

Futures—Month of Oct. 13·04+32
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·03+32
{ Advanced on bull support and shorts covering and on firm New Orleans market.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton — 13 1-4 + 1-8
Futures—Month of Oct. ... 13·19+25
Do. do. Dec ... 13·23+24
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Bales.
Total into Sight... ... 15,320,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ... 122,000
East Indian do ... 121,000
American do ... 1,679,000
Other do ... 94,000
Total Sales ... 52,000
East Indian sales ... nil
Total Speculation ... 3,000
Do. Exportation ... 2,000
East Indian Export ... .
Do. Indian Stock ... 7,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ... 200
Do. Actual Exports ... nil
Do. Week's Imports ... 2,000
Do. Speculation ... Nil.
Americans Afloat ... 20,000
East Indian ... 10,000
Total afloat ... 45,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-8 unchd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value,
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 unchgd
Do. Month—July-Aug.—London,—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... .
Do Month ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 56 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do Months ... .
Do Name of Ports ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 unchgd.
Do. Months—July.-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 65 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 53 1-2—3-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta 61
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers—Quiet.
Linseed reports from River Plate ... 82,000
„ Afloat 24,000

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6 18 9 July-Aug. Hull—Buyers, firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 14 3-16
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 11 unchgd Sellers—Quiet.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 13 3—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec.—Dull.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal—Dull.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 12 5 1-4
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
10 3 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened easier on realizations, closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 14 9
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Little or no business doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Months of Shipments ......

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 1 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do. 11—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 3—Aug.—Value.
Do. 11 1 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 4 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 12 3—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12 6—Aug.—Value.
Do. 12 4 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Tone—Practically nothing doing.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th July, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	27	10	40	12	14
Teheran ...	28	12	10	0	22
Suez.........	28	11	50	2	36

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cypher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (15-5-12).

Dilon reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Talifu and Yunnanfu (25-7-12).

Djeddah cable continues interrupted (26-7-12).

Telegrams for Hankow in code can only be accepted at sender's risk. (27-5-12).

A poor fellow, who is deaf and dumb, and unable to read or write, was brought up before a Police Court in London, and charged with being drunk and disorderly. His name is Chatty, which the "Times", on the 3rd instant, rightly described as "an inappropriate name." In India, a chatty is invariably deaf, dumb, and friable, but never yet has one been found that was drunk or disorderly.

DRAFT rules have been framed by the Government under the sanitary clause of the Indian Ports Act for the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disease by means of ships arriving at and departing from India. Presumably public opinion thereon will be consulted in the usual way before the rules are finally promulgated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DUNNE.—July 21 At Murree, the wife of Terence F. K. Dunne, Royal Garrison Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FORBES.—July 17 At Cannanore Henry Gordon Foster Forbes, 88th Infantry, aged 24 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Leage Football, B. A. C. vs. Y. M. C. A.
Lecture by Commissioner Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, Wilson College, 6-30 p. m.
Lecture by Dr. Vaidya on "Cholera and some common precautions against it," Professor Gajjar's Laboratory, Girgaum, 5 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "Doing more than you are paid for is the way to get paid for more than you do."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail ...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Commissioner Booth-Tucker (Head of the Salvation Army in India) will deliver a public lecture, under the auspices of the Social Service League, on "The History of the Salvation Army and the present Scope of its Work and its Methods," at 6-30 p. m. this evening at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpati. Prof. N. G. Velinker, M. A LL. B., will preside.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Gujarathi Female Education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your readers may be aware that one Chanda Ramji, a wealthy Lohana, died leaving property worth about 13 to 14 lakhs and the residue of his property was under the orders of the High Court of Bombay directed to be diverted inter alia to the establishment of a high school for Hindu girls in Bombay at an outlay of about three to three and a half lakhs of rupees. An institution called the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls High School was accordingly established and the management was left in the hands of a managing committee elected by a electoral body consisting of 60 members. There have been continuous complaints concerning the constitution of the first managing committee which consisted in this that a fair proportion of the Gujrati section of the Hindu community (not to speak of the Lohana section of the Gujrati community) was not returned to the board of management at the said election and that the course and prospectus of instructions to be imparted to the girls were so framed as to be quite unsuitable to the present requirements of the majority of Gujrati Hindu girls. It need hardly be stated and it cannot be gainsaid that the management of the institution which owes its origin to the wealth of a Cutchi Lohana Hindu, in the first instance, should naturally have been shared principally by the leading and educated members of the Lohana community or at least by a majority of leading and educated Gujrati gentlemen. Besides the surviving executor of the will of the said deceased, Chanda Ramji, was himself very anxious and he solemnly declared even so far back as 1898 that the funds would be appropriated towards establishing a more useful charity for the benefit of the Cutchi Lohana community. Quite irrespective of the fact that the just claims of the Cutchi Lohana community in the framing and sanction of a scheme for a Hindu girls high school were not properly recognized or considered, the said Lohana community can at least justly and rightly demand a fair proportion or share in the management of the said institution. It is highly deplorable that in the first managing committee not a single Cutchi Lohana gentleman was elected on the board of management. In an institution for the benefit of all Hindu girls it is highly desirable in the interests of the institution and for sound management that there should be complete co-operation and fairly equal representation of both the sections, Gujrati and Marathi of the Hindu community, not disregarding the preferential rights of the Cutchi Lohana community to which the deceased belonged. As the election of the new managing committee comes off about the middle of next month, would it be out of place if an appeal is made to the electoral body to consider and weigh the claims of both the (including the) Lohanas and Marathi communities in a fair and reasonable spirit at the ensuing election so as not to give the slightest cause for complaint or grievance by the one against the other.—Yours, etc.,

A CUTCHI LOHANA GRADUATE.

Education of Factory Boys.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On behalf of the mill-hands of Bombay, I take the liberty of expressing their gratitude to the Bombay Government for the step they have taken with regard to the education of factory boys. The Government have asked the Bombay Municipality to undertake the work of establishing schools for these boys and the question is still under consideration. Before the Municipality form its final decision, I beg to suggest that instead of entrusting this work to the care of the Joint School Committee, the mill-owners themselves should take up the matter in hand and should establish these schools in the mill compounds for the boys employed in the mill. There are two batches of these boys in every mill and during the recess (which is six hours in all, as the boys are half-timers) they should be made to attend these schools. Some of the mills in Bombay have established such schools in spite of the articles of association, but owing to lack of supervision they are not well conducted. If they are properly supervised by the educational inspectors and are well conducted, they will be very useful. These schools will be regularly attended by the boys owing to the moral influence, which will be exercised over them by their superiors in the mills.

As to the question of the maintenance charges of these schools, it will be seen that each school will have to bear an expense of Rs. 50 or so per month, which the mill-owners can very well afford to pay, the reason being that the forfeited amount of wages, etc., accumulated at the end of every month, amounts to a good round sum, and a small portion of this cannot be better utilized than towards this laudable object.

In Ceylon it is obligatory on the part of the owners of factories to impart education to the children of workmen employed in their factories. Why should not Bombay, the first city in India, try to follow the example of Ceylon?

Without compulsion, it will be impossible for the Municipality to attract these boys to schools, and so the mill-owners should exert themselves in this direction.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. BOLE,
Hon. Secry, Millhands, and
Workmen's Association.

Dadar, 27th July.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

There is talk of staging "Madame Sans Gene for the Puja theatricals in Darjeeling.

The question of reorganising the Madras Law College is engaging the attention of Government.

It has been suggested that if the architecture of the new Delhi is to be representative, the styles to be met with in Tibetan and Lepcha monasteries and tombs should come in for special notice.

Mr. Saradacharan Mitra, M. A., B. L., ex Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been elected Chief Secretary of the Sri Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal, Benares, and has taken charge.

It is said that the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway are at logger heads with the Burdwan Raj over the land which the former want to acquire for the new railway buildings at Kurseong The Railway's offer of Rs. 12,000 has been refused.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala gave a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on July 1st to all the State students studing in England. His Highness's two sons, one of whom is at Oxford and the other is to be in residence at Christ Church next term, were among the party.

It may not be generally known that so long ago as 1879, the question of forming an Anglo-Indian regiment was placed before the Government. The difference between the pay of a British and an Anglo-Indian soldier was the rock on which the barque of the Anglo-Indian regiment split.

Mr. E. B. Francis, lately of the Indian Civil Service, has made a gift of eight thousand rupees on behalf of the zamindars of Ferozepur, with which district he was associated for many years when serving in the Punjab Commission. The gift is to be applied to the promotion of co-operative credit societies.

A sample of saccharine jowar produced by Malik Kutab-ud-Din Khan, retired E.A.C., personally at Lyallpur, was found on analysis to contain 61 per cent. sucrose. It is improbable that jowar sugar can compete with cane, but small areas are being sown with seed obtained from the said Malik to enable further tests to be made.

The work of doubling the line from Lahore Cantonment to Raewind has been completed, and the double track opened for traffic. This work will have the effect of facilitating the handling of the Karachi main line traffic. It was accomplished in the short period of eight months—a feat on which the engineers may congratulate themselves.

The statement in a Penang paper that the British India Steam Navigation Company have practically completed negotiations with the Eastern Shipping Co., for the purchase of the latter's line of steamers, which run between Trang, Penang and Singapore, is untrue. The B. I. Company has been approached with this object, but the terms offered were not suitable. The Eastern Shipping Co. is a purely Chinese concern.

It would be interesting to know if the police take any action when they see a particular place frequented by large crowds of people daily. In some place, in Calcutta says the "Englishman," one sees almost every evening large congregations of servants in livery who work in the locality and others who do not. If the police kept a watchful eye on these meetings of servants, perhaps there would be fewer cases of thefts reported from the European quarter of the town.

Darjeeling's later affliction is the servant problem. The complaints against the hill domestic are, of course, that he demands more 'talub' than he deserves, is not as good a cook as he might be, is getting pretty nigh unmanageable, is very unsatisfactory in the minor duties he has to perform, has lost all his sweet simplicity, and has contracted all the bad habits of the domestic from the plains. The demand for servants being greater than the supply, says the "Englishman", the people of Darjeeling have settled down to bear their trouble with fortitude.

According to Punjab Agricultural Notes the importation of date-palm suckers which was begun in 1910, is being continued this year, and 2,000 suckers are on order to arrive in September. Some of the 1910 trees are already bearing flowers. All the fruit which the Punjab can produce is for many years likely to be consumed in the province, but it is proposed to send a few boxes of the very best Punjab dates to the London market to test their value. Demonstrations in the packing and curing of dates will be arranged in due course by the Economic Botanist.

"H. E. Lord Carmichael takes a daily ride at 7 a. m.," says a contemporary" Dacca correspondents, "and continues to spend his mornings in visiting public institution. During the afternoon he receives visitors, and in the evening he goes for a drive with H. E. Lady Carmichael and an A. D. C., and with an escort of Jacob's Horse. The Indians salam profusely when they see him. His popularity in Madras has been made known here, and the Indians are prepared to make him into a local deity. His courtesy and the politeness of his staff are much talked about."

The Government Medical School, Rangoon, last year, had 29 students, of whom 20 received stipends from Government, the remainder being private. Of the 19 new students admitted last year, ten were public, and nine, private, three of the latter being Burmans, a fact worthy of notice, as showing that the school is becoming more popular among this nationality. The ten public students were all Burmans, and many applications from eligible Burmese lads had to be refused. It is noteworthy that, among the new admissions not one had the required educational qualification, the majority having passed only the seventh standard.

Private Dunbar, of the Black Watch, stationed at Fort William, was found in the small hours of Tuesday morning outside the gate of Mr. Justice Holmwood's house in Theatre Road, Calcutta, in an unconscious condition with a noose round his neck. It is conjectured that he attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to the branch of a tree on the footpath and that the knot slipped from the branch precipitating him on to the footpath. When discovered by a native servant, he was groaning The police removed him to the Medical College Hospital whence he was taken to the Fort Hospital. He is expected to recover.

A Calicut correspondent recently gave details of a case in which a Nambudri Brahmin in Malabar had beed ostracised for travelling with the ladies of his family in a railway train. It is very evident, however, that all the community are not so ulta-conservative. A correspondent writing from Edapally states that the K. B. Samaj, at its monthly meeting held on the 20th instant, passed a resolution stating that an "unmeaning reverence for fossilised manners and customs must be sacrificed in the case of secular reforms where ease and economy are patent. It was further resolved to communicate to the Nambudri gentleman, the victim of the ostracism, the Sabha's approval and appreciation of his action.

Perhaps the report of the Anantapur Goldfield is chiefly of interest, says the "Financial Times," as indicating the progress made on this new field. "Concerning the two neighbouring undertakings in which the company is interested, it is stated that on the North Anantapur drivages at the 150,200,300 and 450 ft, levels aggregate 800 ft. in "ore of good quality and considerable width": at the last named level the lode has so far been proved for a length of 225 ft. averaging 24 dwts over 4 1-2 ft. The Jibutil Gold Mine of. Anantapur 'is at present concentrating all efforts on the speedy erection of a complete up to date electrical plant.' The limited amount of work performed upon the Anantapur Company's own property has not been attended with at all encouraging result, but the development on the two adjoining properties (just referred to) are considered to afford ground for hope. After payment of the dividend of 90 per cent in Jibutil Gold shares, a balance of £6,000 is carried forward—subject to realisation. The Company's financial resources are slender."

SUFFERED WITH ECZEMA 20 YEARS

On Limbs. Spots Size of Six-Penny Piece. Very Scurfy and Swollen. Itched Badly. Scratching Made Them Bleed. Used Cuticura Ointment and Is Now Quite Well.

"I am more than thankful for all the benefit that I received from the use of Cuticura Ointment. In my long stage of eczema I really thought at one time I was not going to get out of it, as I had tried so many things; but all no good until I saw the Cuticura Remedies advertised in the papers, so I made up my mind to try them.

"I have been suffering for about twenty years and not knowing what it was, as my legs had a yellow look until lately which came in small yellow heads and in a few days used to itch very badly. Scratching them, they used to run with a kind of fluid and bleed. There were spots the size of a six-penny piece and very scurfy. By using Cuticura Ointment twice daily, it caused them to scale over and dry off, then I used to wash the parts with Soap and water, then dress them the last thing at night. Also my legs were swollen very much, but now I am quite well and will recommend the Cuticura Ointment, etc., to all my friends." (Signed) William Devey, Wassell Grove, nr. Stourbridge, Worcester, England, June 15, 1911.

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the speediest and most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. They are sold throughout India, but skin sufferers who wish to try them without cost may obtain a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-p. book, by addressing Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

Little's Oriental Balm Cures Rheumatism.

If every man and every woman who suffers from Rheumatism would hear and heed this message, what a tremendous amount of misery the world would lose!

Little's Oriental Balm is unquestionably the greatest cure for all Rheumatic Pains. The pain simply can't exist when the Balm is well rubbed into the aching muscles and joints.

For many years this wonderful remedy has relieved and cured the most stubborn cases. It will cure you!

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

What's in your cigarette?

IT'S only right that you should know. A man particular about what he eats is usually particular about what he smokes.

THE best safeguard is to make your own, using a good Brand of choice Virginia tobacco and rolling it in the well-known cigarette paper "A.G."

The Brand "A.G." is guaranteed pure and free from chemicals, thus ensuring a *cool* and *more lasting* smoke.

The special process of manufacture imparts to

"A.G." Cigarette Paper

that essential strength combined with extreme thinness which go to make up the perfect cigarette. *Sold everywhere.*

CLARKES B 41. PILLS. A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh, 21st July, via Kurachi with a general cargo and 39 passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain P. H Gore, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Aden, with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 25th July, with a general cargo, 11 cabin and 95 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt 4,207 tons Captain F.R. Summers, sailed on Saturday for London, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru 2,919 tons, Captain Y Kamashita sailed on Sunday for Kobe with a general cargo.

The Arab steamers Company's steamer Koweit 2,336 tons, Captain W H Coates sailed on Saturday for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Frienfels 3,545 tons Captains H. Sandsted sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Colombo with the same bottom cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday the 26th July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Turbett .....R I M Survey

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 27.

Banca .....3798 Potter.....China.....P & O Co
Bankura .....1965 Babb .....M M & Co
Kasara .....505 King.....M M & Co
Kalinga .....2925 Skelt .....P P C & Co
Palitana .....1934 McDiarmed.....M M & Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Sealda .....3438 Johnson .....M M & Co
Swedagon.....1999 Creagh .....I B P Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin...Aden ..3-3 ...P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&R Newby Hall	2339	Parker	.. 1-8	.....	K N & Co
B Hindoo	3195	Grows	.....K'chi	.....29-7...	J Finlay & Co
D Umvolosi	1855	Millen	.....London	.....3-8...	W & A G & Co
H Firooz	2029	Primrose	.....Aden	...30-7...	B & P S N Co
M Clan Macdougal	2789	Price	.....Colombo	...29-7...	J Finlay & Co
P Ashburton	2833	Mathews	.....Philadelphia	.....	T M & Co
P Elmmoor	2390	Evans	...Garton	...30...	T M&Co
Q Homayun	2154	Moloney	...Jeddah	..29-7	B & P S N Co

Offside K

Budrie	163	Fisher	.....	Repairing	Arabs Steamers Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell	...Liverp ol	...4-3...	W & A Graham & Co
3 Pegenturm	3160	Heckel	....Hamburg	2-8	W & A Graham & Co
4 Kanzler	3975	Schapp	...Durban	2-8.....	A Strandes & Co
7 Ville-de-Oran	3014	Masson	...Dunkirk	....31-7...	J M & Co
8 Trieste	3203	Ivancich	.....Trieste	... 1-8	A L S N Co
10&11 Begum	2942	Crebbin	.....Calcutta	...28-7...	T M & Co
12&13 Orsolo	2849	Checia	.....Venice	.....S N Co	
14 Lhasa	950	Manley	...Karachi	...2-8...	M M & Co
15 Baroda	1899	Penny	.....Busreh	...31-7	M M & Co
16 Langdale	2294	Gadner	.....Antwerp	...31-7...	W & A Granam & Co
Assaye	4339	Cockman	... Shanghai	...31-7...	P & O Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohamed	.....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	.....Bhownagar...27-7... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Lhasa	Manley	K'chi, July 25
28	Mansuri	Gore	Aden, July 21
	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh, July 21

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Pundit	Crebbin	Java
	Lindenhall	Thomas	Baltimore
	Egypt	Summers	London
	Koweit	Coates	Busreh, &c
	Frienfels	Sandsted	Colombo,

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Dusseldorf, for Antwerp.
„ Swedagon, for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chupra left London for Bombay and Karachi on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left Suez on the evening of the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—1,078 cwts fennelseed A Pitamber ; 90 bales wool, D Nagji 47 bales wool, B Tulockchand.

Newby Hall s—4 bales silk waste Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Umvolosi s—15 bales hides N Kassam.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ashburton s—6 cases mother of pearl shells C MacDonal and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—12 cases chutney Grindlay Groom and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—96 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—444 cwts castorseed, L Pragji.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Oran s—72 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—2,008 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co ; 300 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 25 bales cottonfly Solomon Bros.

Dusseldorf s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,971 cwts barley. Volkart Bros ; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales Cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dussel dorf s—2004 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 415 bales cottonfly and 130 bales cotton, Solomon Bros.

Pagenturm s—2700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 892 cwts leona sinews, E C Nanji 220 bales cotton and 100 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwalla; 600 cwts oil cakes H M Dadashti.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 110 cwts bufferpickers and 24 cwts almond, L Hurjewan; 400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 7 bales piecegoods, Jaffer and Sons; 48 cwts dry fruit, V Vellji; 46 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

Colombo Maru s—10 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—59 chest opium, E D Sasson and Co; 25 chest M Gajanand.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH,
V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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Telephone No. 1827.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing ?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI.

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 29th July, 1912.

POLITICS AND POPULATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHILE opinion is sharply divided on the merits of the railway that is to link India with the West, the Australians are convinced of the commercial, strategical, and other advantages derivable from their trans-continental project, which will be commenced as soon as the question of the junction with the existing systems has been settled. There is some inter-state jealousy on this point, but all are agreed that the railway is absolutely necessary for the development of the tropical regions of the continent, and as one of the principal links in the Kitchener's scheme of defence. Meanwhile a line costing five million sterling, which is to connect East and West Australia is making rapid progress, and a couple of years or so hence it will be possible for visitors to the antipodes to avoid the sea-route via Cape Leuwin which is often the roughest part of the passage. It will also bring the Eastern states appreciably nearer to India, and enable us to import more of their perishable products when Bombay is converted to the utilities of cold storage. In this connection it may be mentioned that West Australia has already started a Government steamship company whose operations are for the present confined to state purposes but will later on be extended to India with a view to meeting the trade developments which should follow the completion of these two important lines of railway. Notwithstanding the kaleidoscopic nature of their politics, the Socialists, who are running the Commonwealth Government, are fully alive to its national and imperial interests as evidenced by the Premier's recent cable in support of the British protest against the action of the American Senate on the Panama Canal rates. When the United States' Armada went to Australia a few years ago, a kind of unofficial alliance was cemented between the two nations regarding the future of the Pacific, but the recollections of that paternal visit have not prevented the Australians from perceiving that their interests are menaced by the doctrine of preference which contravenes the terms of the Pauncefote treaty. This spontaneous support of the British attitude will help to remove the unpleasant impression produced by the Fisher-Stead interview last year and is probably meant to have that effect as the Labourites are well aware that the policy of "cutting the painter" is opposed to local sentiment and at present they have all the support they can obtain to prevent the dethronement of the party.

The two Federal Houses are now in session and the Australians are promised a fresh crop of legislative enactments whose principal objective in the persuasion of the electorate that socialism is a better master than less progressive types of administration which will not produce the industrial millenium visualised by the Caucus. Judged by up-to-date results this ideal is still remote from perfection as the struggle between Labour and Capitalism proceeds with unabated vigour, and the adjustment of interests, promised by arbitration courts and other artificial aids to the gospel of economic equality, have failed to yield any workable conjunction. The hostility between the two is as pronounced as it is at Home, and unless an improvement occurs, of which there are no signs at present, the unions, the syndicalists, who are co-operating with each other, will organise a series of strikes which will probably be the trade of the Commonwealth, and it may be difficult to suppress these ebullitions of discontent when they come, as the Caucus will not array the national forces against the strikers, and the local governments would have to rely upon their police and citizen volunteers. The situation is well expressed in the motion of censure debated as soon as Parliament opened, which indicted the Labouriate Cabinet for "its failure to realize its national and constitutional obligations ; the flagrant neglect of its duties to secure industrial peace and to uphold the law ; its maladministration of public affairs ; its grossly partisan appointments, and its reckless financial irresponsibility." This mendacious impeachment of the Caucus and the Trade Unions which dictate its policy was, of course, defeated by the solid vote of a party from whose ranks personal independence has been effaced. But the debate elicited some surprising declarations from members of the Cabinet, and also gave the Australians fresh glimpses of the economic bondage to which they have surrendered. The most remarkable of these matters was the Premier's advised approval of the recent Queensland strikes and the defence of his refusal to suppress it by authorising the intervention of the Federal troops. The Brisbane boycott as a means of settling a treasury dispute was the first overt act of syndicalism in the Commonwealth, and the spectacle of its commendation by Mr. Fisher has aroused apprehensions of similar outbreak elsewhere whenever there may be differences of opinion between Labour and Capital, instead of their submission to the arbitration tribunals.

For the Premier's endorsement of these methods is a direct encouragement of their usage on future occasions and with this precedent as a guide the Trades Unions will preach the utilities of Syndicalism to their members. This is one cause of the dismay that is arising in circles which do not follow the cults of the Caucus, but other potent factors are the reckless extravagance of Federal finance, the official preference given to Unionists; its determination exacts more revenue by increases in the tariff, the policy of unification, which is to be made the subject of the fresh referendum at the general elections. The expenditure of the central administration has almost doubled since the Socialists took office and their ultimate objective is the capture and distribution of the revenues of the six colonies under the plea that Australia should be unified like South Africa, with the Caucus as monarch. At present the Government has a surplus of two millions, and having already provided for old age pensions and allowances to widows and invalids, it is intended to use some of this money in baby-farming on the most prodigious scale ever attempted in the world's history. The old Spartans encouraged the growth of population by the remission of taxes in proportion to the number of the children in each family, but the Caucus method is the distribution of a capitation grant of five pounds per head for every infant born in or out of wedlock. This will absorb some three-quarters of the million per annum, but it is more than doubtful if it will affect the ratio between births and deaths which is almost equal. While the Labourites applaud the idea as an act of wise and benevolent statesmanship, more discerning people perceive in it a misuse of public funds which could have been applied to the encouragement of immigration, and so removing Australia's most imminent danger. But the Socialists and Sindicalists do not want accessions from over the seas as that would mean a slump in wages and work, and so they seek to be quiet themselves into the belief that the five-pound bounty will be a surer and less objectionable way of populating the country than the arrival of shiploads of new Colonists ready for immediate employment. The Caucus "political fly-paper" is the designation given to this curious experiment in eugenics by those who discern the motives behind it which are not patriotic but are intended to influence the judgment of the electorate in their choice of representatives. No relief can come to the perilous situation produced by the tripartite forces which dominate the Commonwealth until the lower house dissolves, which may not occur until this time next year as there is a proposal to prolong its existence by three months, and meanwhile a session has just commenced which is likely to by fruitful in fresh surprises for the bewildered Australians, as the Caucus means to legislate on every plank in the party programme before the ballot boxes are appealed to for a final verdict.

DOMICILED COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION.

AFTER a series of sittings, which have lasted for nearly a week, the Conference at Simla on the education of the domiciled community has come to an end, concluding with a sympathetic speech from Sir Harcourt Butler, which could not help but give hope to the delegates. There seems to be a general recognition of the degree of awakening, which is needed among the domiciled community towards the necessity of a broader education, than is received at present by many members of the community. There seems to be a very strong impression that the community generally is indifferent to facilities for, education, under the belief that avenues in which its advantages might have been developed, have been closed to it. It may be that in certain directions the activities of the domiciled European or Eurasian have been to some extent curtailed, as have those of the imported European, but it cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the community that a continued indifference by its members to higher education will tend not only to obviate any increase of their opportunities in life, but must inevitably lead to their decrease. That, therefore, the community had need of some powerful stimulus in the direction of a general higher standard of education was so strongly felt by many members of the Conference that on the opening day they recommended by resolution a measure of compulsory education. We imagine that the subject could only have been introduced by those who raised it with the object of making as a pious expression of opinion, for a little reflection must have shown—what at the Conference had very quickly to be recognised—its impracticability. The resolution had to recognise that no one community could be given free and compulsory education unless a similar boon was conceded to all communities, and it has been clearly demonstrated to all but a small band of enthusiasts that free and compulsory education is a luxury, which as yet India cannot afford. The Conference, accordingly, then proceeded to the consideration of a host of questions of detail, which it would be quite impossible to traverse in a small space and made many recommendations, notable amongst which was one that a separate arts college should be established for the community. To these Sir Harcourt Butler replied in a concluding speech, which was markedly cordial in tone. He promised the very sympathetic consideration by Government of these recommendations, but he did not omit a little homily on the subject of self-help. The domiciled community unfortunately does not include many wealthy men such as in other communities have generously helped the cause of education, and Government cannot expect from it such financial support as it has had, particularly, from the Hindus and the Parsees, but it must be remembered that a large number of its people occupy responsible positions in the subordinate services, and it should be able to give, we think, a little plainer indication than it has hitherto, that there is a really general desire for that assistance, which we are sure Government is willing to give to the best of its ability.

THE MYMENSINGH JUDGMENT.

WE have already discussed the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by which the personal and official character of Mr. L. O. Clarke, once district magistrate of Mymensingh, was vindicated, and we do not believe any useful purpose can be served by reopening the matter. We think, however, a protest should formally be recorded against the wild and irresponsible statements made at "a public meeting of the residents of Calcutta," held on Friday "to consider the decision of the Privy Council in Mr. Clarke's case." The Chairman, Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, who, it may be said, hitherto has not meddled much with politics, appears to have been guilty of excess in speech. He is reported to have said, in the course of his speech, that "the decision of the Judicial Committee had given a rude shock to the people of India, and caused widespread alarm in the minds of the people as it places their hearths and homes at the mercy of the magistrate, and sweeps away the safeguards which the legislature and the High Courts had provided against irresponsible acts of the executive." To begin with, we may take it for granted that the meeting was not one of "the residents of Calcutta." It was a meeting attended by some Indian residents of that city. That in itself is a fact which must always be borne in mind—in justice to the city. Second, no rude shock has been caused to "the people of India." Comparatively few of the people of India ever heard of the Mymensingh case : a proportion of those who have heard of the case know little about it ; a further proportion entirely agrees with, and is glad of, the Privy Council ruling while the remainder, after deducting those who do not care a jot either way, may have received the rude shock. The allegation that the ruling places "the hearths and homes of the Indian people at the mercy of the magistrate" is merely a picturesque, and wicked, untruth : wicked, because, spoken by a man who carries some weight in Bengal. It is calculated to mislead those people who look to their intellectual and social superiors for guidance in public affairs. We are quite prepared to believe that Mr. Mookerjee did not weigh fully how his statement would be interpreted. We do not suggest for a moment that his intention was to set class against class, but anybody who cares to give the statement a little consideration must realise the inferences ignorant and imperfectly educated people will be able to draw, and probably will draw, from it. We hope some steps will be taken officially to counteract the mischief likely to accrue from the speech, and to ensure that further utterances of that character shall not be made.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENT.

ENTHUSIASM is a splendid thing and when it is exercised in a good cause deserves to elicit commendation. The attempt to induce the Government of India to set the sign of its approval to the formation of an Anglo-Indian regiment is a good cause, and Mr. J. H. Abbott's enthusiasm in the matter is commendable. But is it wisely directed ? A Bangalore telegram tells us that he has requested several colleagues in that station to enrol the names of boys and men of suitable age and physique, desirous of enlisting in the "proposed" Anglo-Indian regiment. We fear this is a premature step. We have no guarantee that the Committee, now considering the question, will recommend that such a regiment be formed, and until we have that guarantee it will be mistaken zeal to "enrol" candidates for service in it. It may be admitted freely that if a few hundred recruits can be shown in prospective to the committee a fine piece of evidence will be made; but we do not think the absence of evidence of that character would interfere with the finding of the Committee on the question of principle. On the other hand, the enrolment will be the cause of much disappointment if the formation of the corps is finally not approved. We suppose the promoters have not lost sight of the fact that nearly forty years ago a similar proposal was shelved, because the question of pay could not be decided satisfactorily. Is there any guarantee that it can be decided now ? Will Government be prepared to pay the Anglo-Indian soldier more than the British ? If not, will the Anglo-Indian be prepared to soldier on the same terms as the British ? It would be interesting if some light could be thrown on this question, because we believe it will be an important factor when actual recruitment—if the corps is formed—begins.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia" left Aden at 2 p.m. on Friday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Wednesday next, the 31st July.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

INSURANCE ACT ANOMALIES.

The Situation Abroad.

[BY "ASIATICUS."]

LONDON, JULY 12.

I have returned to town after some absence to find the metropolitan mind for once preoccupied with one subject. It is not the dock strike, which is falling to pieces. It is not the picturesque tourney of knights in armour at Earl's Court last night. It is not the tragic failure of British competitors at the Olympic games at Stockholm. It is not the great demonstration in Ulster to-day, although many are shivering about its possible consequences. The one question which seems to me to absorb the attention of everybody is the National Insurance Act, which comes into force on Monday. I shall not say a great deal about it, because I understand my colleague is dealing with it ; but I should like to register my own impressions for what they are worth.

My belief is that the Act will break down, just as the Old Age Pensions Act has broken down in France. It will not be surprising, if it breaks the Ministry also. England is a country of individualism, and the public object chiefly to the element of compulsion in the Act. It may be said that we all live under a certain degree of compulsion, and that the payment of taxes is specially compulsory. There is, however, a very great difference between payment of taxes and forced deductions from wages for alleged personal benefits, which no one has sought.

The amount of irritation the Act is producing is almost inconceivable. It is specially strong among domestic servants. In my own small household, I have been accustomed to pay wages as usual when a servant is ill, and to call in my own medical man at my own expense. As I understand the Act, servants cannot receive sick pay, while they remain under the roof of their employer. Consequently, in order to enable a maid to secure the limited benefits of the Act, I have got to turn her out if she falls ill. Of course, I shall not do so, but the annoying thing is that both maid and master have to lick so many stamps every week for benefits, which the maid cannot secure. Again, I happen to employ a jobbing gardener so many days a week. One of his days chances to be Monday. Because I employ him on the first day of the week, I am responsible for the whole of his contribution. I gave him notice that I would no longer employ him on Mondays. He has just been to me to say that no one else would employ him on Mondays either. The liability, therefore, falls on his Tuesday employer, who, on discovering what I had done, gave him notice to change his day also. Of course, out of compassion I shall have to revert to the Monday arrangement, but these things illustrate the vexatious anomalies, with which the Act teems.

The quaintest feature of the situation is that although compulsory payments begin now, and everybody is liable to a fine of £10 if they do not obey, benefits do not begin until next year. Mr. Lloyd George had said that sanatorium benefits for tuberculous persons would begin at once. The day is at hand, and nothing has been done. The Government announced last night that tuberculous patients might have free cod liver oil ! Again, the prospect of medical benefits next January seems very doubtful. Mr. Lloyd George is counting on a split among the doctors, but they seem more united than ever.

"WAIT AND SEE."

The whole situation created by the Act is a wild muddle. Large employers of labour will have to obey its provisions at once. The enormous mass of private individuals, like myself, will probably disregard it for the present, until we see what happens. I do not propose to be a resister, either passive or active, but I propose to adopt Mr. Asquith's advice, and "Wait and see." I shall, in short, go on for the present as though the Act had not been passed. Most men I meet express the same resolve. We shall just wait and see what the Government will do. My servants decline to have their wages docked, and I do not propose to force them. A National Defence Fund has been formed, and money is rolling in.

A Government cannot fine a whole nation £10 apiece. France passed a compulsory Old Age Pensions Act in 1910. About eighteen million people come within the scope of its provisions, but after two years less than three million are paying contributions. The rest of the nation has ignored the Act, and the Government dare not prosecute a single man or woman. We shall see what will happen in England. I have the English respect for law, but not the unquestioning German obedience thereto. I have never had an opportunity of voting upon this measure. It gives me no benefit, and it offers my servants benefits, which they voluntarily repudiate. I have never defied a law and do not say I shall do so now ; but for the present I shall sit tight.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

In foreign affairs the event of the week has been Sir Edward Grey's really great speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday. I have often said that I am no great admirer of the Foreign Secretary, but on this occasion he has extorted involuntary respect. He passed in review the whole or nearly the whole of British foreign policy always with judgment and balance and restraint. Some people think he should have said nothing about the Mediterranean. Mr. Winston Churchill is to make a pronouncement upon British naval policy in the Mediterranean on Monday week. Nevertheless, it would have been difficult for Sir Edward Grey to have discussed foreign affairs without referring to the Mediterranean, and what he said seems to me to have been eminently satisfactory.

Briefly he declared that if we abandoned the Mediterranean, we could not make our position there secure by any skilful diplomacy or foreign policy. On the other hand, it certainly was not necessary that we should keep a force there, which was to be able at all moments to hold its own against all the other fleets, which might be there. What we had to do, he thought, was to keep a sufficient force there to enable us to count as "one of the Mediterranean naval Powers." We must not be left out of account, or slip out of account, in Mediterranean affairs. We must have "a respectable naval force" in the Mediterranean, available for use at any time. That, in short, seems to be the policy, which the Government propose to adopt, and which the First Lord will shortly announce in detail.

It was noticed that Sir Edward Grey used three times the expression, "one of the Mediterranean Naval Powers." That takes us a long way from 1903, when with fourteen modern battle-ships at Malta we absolutely dominated the Mediterranean. Nevertheless, I think, it represents the only possible policy now before us. I have never believed the Mediterranean question to be so vital as is contended. The Mediterranean tradition is a survival of the strategy of the Napoleonic era. We never went there to control the route to India. Our original object was to protect our trade with the Levant. The "bread route" theory is of quite recent origin. Only a few years ago less than 13 per cent. of our wheat imports were passing through the Mediterranean. The great growth in the number of wheat ships passing through the inland sea on their way to England from India and the Black Sea began when the Mediterranean squadron was already being reduced. It is an affair of yesterday. Moreover, if we had twenty Dreadnoughts in the Mediterranean, does anybody suppose that nine-knot steamers laden with wheat for England would traverse it until we had secured command of the seas ? Remember that the Admiralty have deliberately condemned the convoy system, and every tramp would have to shift for herself, and run the risk of swarms of destroyers and submarines. For the same reason, a whole British Fleet could not keep open the route to India, as is so lightly supposed. Who is going to run from The Rock to Port Said on a 15-knot P. and O. steamer, when three or four Powers are at war, a steamer unprotected by a single cruiser. The outbreak of war would automatically close the route to India. Every soldier knows that the basic principle of the Indian defence system is that from the outbreak of war India must be prepared to shift for herself for many months.

EGYPT.

The whole key to this problem, as I think, I said in a previous letter, is Egypt. Admiral Mahan declared that if Great Britain grew weak in the Mediterranean, her continental enemies would be "operative" against India. But how would they do it ? By traversing the Suez Canal. And is it to be supposed that the British garrison in Egypt would stand on the banks of the Canal and cheer while warships and troopships steamed past to the conquest of India ? No Convention, one may feel sure, would prevent Lord Kitchener from blocking the Canal if such an emergency arose. The real moral of the Mediterranean question is that the garrison of Egypt needs, not doubling, but quadrupling. The trouble is that whenever this question is raised, a parsimonious War Office hints that in that case India ought to pay. I feel tolerably sure that the time is coming when India will be asked to contribute towards the cost of an increased Egyptian garrison, and I hope the demand, if it arises, will be steadfastly resisted. You have your answer ready to hand in the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. They defined the very limited extent of Indian interests in Egypt.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Sir Edward Grey was equally sound in his references to Persian affairs, and to the Trans-Persian Railway. He pointed out that it was useless for Great Britain to expect to exercise a commanding influence in Northern Persia. We could not send an army to Teheran. I may remark, in passing, that years ago Ministers had extraordinary ideas of the possibilities of the Indian Army. They never seem to have looked at atlases. In 1876 so shrewd a Secretary of State as Lord Salisbury officially suggested that the Indian Army should raid Central Asia, and raise the Khanates against Russia. In the same year, Lord Lytton seriously proposed a march to Tashkent ! They were destined to learn the bitter truth very soon, for within a year or so Lord Roberts found the utmost difficulty in maintaining himself in the Sherpur Cantonment, outside Kabul. To-day these things are better understood, but Sir Edward Grey went farther, because he expressed his entire opposition to any suggestion to send an expedition even to Southern Persia.

As to the Trans-Persian Railway, the Foreign Secretary made a notable statement. He said that an overland railway to India could not be "indefinitely resisted." Meanwhile the Foreign Office adopts an attitude of benevolent reserve regarding the Trans-Persian scheme. It does not oppose it, but when the preliminary investigations are complete it will retain the right of full liberty of action. No guarantee will in any case be given without first consulting the House of Commons. I can say with some knowledge that the Government are, on the whole, rather favourable to the Trans-Persian scheme. I can also say that when it comes within the sphere of practical politics, it is going to produce a battle-royal in this country. Oddly enough, the extreme opposition comes at present from ardent Radicals, who are chiefly influenced by their hatred of Russia. But there are other and more powerful opponents : who are arming for the fray. Nevertheless, I think, the scheme will go through.

ASIATICUS.

ORANGEMEN AND CATHOLICS.

CONSTANT AFFRAYS AT BELFAST.

Harlands' Works and Yards Wholly Closed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 28.

There have been constant affrays between the Orangemen and Catholics at Belfast, and the latter were assailed with bolts and nuts, when proceeding to work yesterday.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff announce that they have been compelled gradually to close their whole establishment, as those assaulted include specially skilled workmen, whom it is impossible to replace.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

Chamber Continues Sittings Undisturbed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 28.

Hitherto there has been no sign of an attempt to execute the threat to dissolve the Chamber forcibly, and its sitting has not been disturbed.

The Government has submitted to the Sultan a list of persons exiled and imprisoned by the late court-martial, with view to securing an amnesty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 27.

Opinion is divided on the subject of the letter to the President of the Chamber bearing the seal of the Military League, ordering the dissolution of the Chamber. Some believe that it is a fabrication emanating from the enemies of the Military League with the purpose of discrediting the League.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

Severe Sentence on an Ex-Officer.

LISBON, JULY 28.

The ex-officer, Senhor Almeida, who was taken prisoner by the Republicans in the recent Royalist rising, has been court-martialled and sentenced to six years' solitary confinement, to be followed by ten years' deportation, with the alternative of twenty years' confinement in a fortress.

GREAT FIRE IN TURKISTAN.

Incendiary Militia Loot the Place.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 28.

A great fire has occurred at Khotan in Chinese Turkistan. Four thousand houses and warehouses have been destroyed.

The so-called "popular militia" caused the fire and looted everything.

EMPIRE LECTURES.

Lord Selborne on Differences between Old and New.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Lord Selborne, in an inaugural Cambridge University extension lecture, on the British Empire, before a large attendance of students from all parts of the world, pointed out the differences between Empires old and new.

He showed that much of India and Africa came voluntarily under the sovereignty of Great Britain, which drew no taxes from the Empire.

Lord Selborne dwelt on the complexity of the problems in India. He further deprecated "blatant music-hall songs abusing the word 'Empire.'"

He concluded "We seek the protection of the weak and civilisation everywhere, equality and and the peace of the world."

STRIKE COLLAPSES.

Men's Committee's Strange Manifesto.

LONDON, JULY 27.

A campaign in favour of a national strike in sympathy with the London dockers has been abandoned owing the chilly reception met with by Mr. Havelock Wilson and other leaders at Hull, the first port they visited.

LATER.

The strike has ended.

The Strike Committee has issued a manifesto recommending the immediate resumption of work, saying that this is better than abject humiliation, especially as the men have exhausted every reasonable means of conciliation.

The manifesto declares that all agreements prior to the dispute must be maintained.

GERMAN SHIP-BUILDING.

Orders for New Greek Warships Placed.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The German Emperor has telegraphed his congratulations to the Vulkan Shipyard on their success in securing an order from Greece for a cruiser and eight destroyers. His Majesty refers to the "splendid success of German industry."

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Pontifex.

[Sir Charles Pontifex, K. C. I. E., was a distinguished Indian judge, who received his knighthood in 1892. He was born in 1831, the eldest son of the late John Pontifex of Blackheath. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1853 captained the Cambridge cricket eleven. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in the following year. He was appointed a judge of the High Court of Bengal in 1872, and sat on the Bench until 1882, when he became Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State, retaining this post until 1892. He married in 1881 Grace, daughter of James Cooper of Cooper Hill, Co. Limerick, and widow of Thomas William Gubben, Postmaster-General, Bengal.]

POLITICAL SITUATION.

First Result of the Labour Revolt.

LIBERALS LOSE CREWE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

The by-election at Crewe to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Walter McLaren, has resulted as follows:—

Mr. E. Craig, (U)	6,260
Mr. Murphy, (L)	5,294
Mr. J. H. Holmes, (Lab)	2,485
Unionist majority	966

UNIONIST GAIN.

The figures at the last two elections were:—

APRIL, 1910. (BY-ELECTION.)	
W. S. B. McLaren (L)	7,639
J. H. Welsford (C)	6,041
L. Maj.	1,598
DECEMBER 1910.	
W. S. B. McLaren	7,629
E. Craig (U)	5,925
L. Maj.	1,704

LATER.

A great Unionist demonstration was held today at Blenheim, the Duke of Marlborough presiding, supported by a hundred members of the House of Commons.

His Grace, in his speech, emphasised the fact that the result of the Crewe election was not merely an indication of the dawn, but a sign that the sun had risen.

The gathering cheered the Crewe result for five minutes.

Mr. Bonar Law spoke and reviewed the political situation. He said the Government had refused to consider the separate treatment of Ulster. If the Government attempted to use troops against the Ulsterites, they would start a civil war, which would shatter the Empire.

Proceeding, he said that the Unionists would undertake two great reforms, the housing of the working classes and the helping of agricultural life by creating small holders.—(Cheers). He deplored the condition of British credit which, he said, was due to the threats of the Government. He affirmed that the first plank in the Unionist platform was Tariff Reform and Imperial Preference.—(Applause).

THE SNAP DIVISION.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Government Whips have issued a statement declaring that the snap division earlier in the day was a most ungrateful trick, as the motion was placed on the paper to please the Opposition.

THE TEA DUTY.

Labourites Vote with the Opposition.

LONDON, JULY 26.

In the House of Commons, to-day, a motion to reduce by one penny per pound the duty on tea, grown within the Empire, was defeated by 221 votes to 156.

Sir John D. Rees moved the reduction of the tea duty from fivepence to threepence per lb.

Mr. Hobhouse, in reply, pointed out that that would mean a loss to the Exchequer of 2½ millions sterling. The motion was rejected by 223 votes to 183, the Labourites voting with the minority.

An amendment, proposing the graduating of the tea duty, was rejected by 237 votes to 158.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The *Times* says it is stated on good authority that the Government has made a beginning in the purchase of Consols for the redemption of debt. Efforts are being made to secure sympathy.

Mr. Lloyd George is in conference with various bankers on the subject of Consols.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Ægean Islands not to be Restored.

LONDON, JULY 27.

A *Times* message from Athens states that General Ameglio, visiting Kalymnos, made a speech in which he declared that the Ægean Islands would not be restored to Turkey.

RIOTING IN VIRGINIA.

Wild Reports in New York Papers.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Rioting has occurred in the Paint Creek mining district (West Virginia). The miners have cut telegraphic and telephonic communication. In the absence of news the New York papers are publishing the wildest reports. They state that fighting is in progress with bombs, machine-guns and rifles, and that many persons have been killed. The most credible report is one which announces that two private detectives have been killed.

MIKKELSEN SAFE.

News of the Explorer After Two Years.

COPENHAGEN, JULY 27.

A telegram has been received announcing the safety of the explorer, Captain Mikkelsen and the engineer, Sverson, who started on an expedition in Greenland, in the summer of 1910. There had been no news of them until to-day.

[Captain E. Mikkelsen, who was previously best known for his enterprising journey over the ice of the Beaufort Sea, started on an expedition to East Greenland in 1910, in search of the remains and journals of the ill-fated Mylius Erichsen and his two companions, who perished during the Danish expedition of 1906-8. Though partially successful in its object, the expedition was unfortunate enough to lose its ship. Mikkelsen and two companions were left behind. In such an eventuality Mikkelsen had intended to attempt to make his way over Northern Greenland to the west coast. We must await for farther telegrams to tell us whether he succeeded in this object. In the meantime it will be noted that apparently one of his companions has been lost.

THE IMPERIAL FLEET.

Tenders Invited for Eight British Cruisers.

FOUR SHIPS FROM CANADA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

Advices from Glasgow state that the Admiralty has invited tenders from eight firms for the construction of six armoured cruisers of high speed and 40,000 horse-power to be ready and commissioned in June, 1914.

The vessels will be smaller, but faster, than the corresponding German ships. Orders for two others will be placed with Government dockyards.

LONDON, JULY 27.

A message from Toronto to the *Times* says that an important announcement with regard to Canada's naval contribution to the Imperial Fleet is expected shortly.

It is said that the contribution will include four convertible armed ships, capable of a speed of 25 knots, which will be built by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Guns and ammunition will be kept in ports on both sides of the Atlantic. The ships will be ready for war service twenty-four hours after the arrival of plans.

Auxiliaries have already been approved by the Admiralty. The ships will carry mails and passengers in peace time, and will be manned by reservists, who will be retained in war time.

The Canadian Pacific Company is building two smaller auxiliaries for use in the Pacific.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Friendliness Expected to be Reciprocated.

BERLIN, JULY 26.

Mr. Asquith's friendliness, expressed in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday, is expected here to call for a corresponding echo in Germany.

PUGILIST'S TROUBLE.

"Kid" McCoy Charged With Theft.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The boxer, Kid McCoy, was arrested to-day in London under a provisional extradition warrant on a charge of larceny at Ostend. Particulars of the alleged offence have not been received. McCoy says he knows nothing about the charge. He was brought up this afternoon at Bow Street and remanded. Bail was refused.

MR. MAXWELL LEFROY.

Appointed to Imperial College of Science.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Mr. Maxwell Lefroy, Imperial Entomologist, in India, has been appointed Professor of Entomology to the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

LONDON, JULY. 27.

Wise Symon was scratched for the Stewards' Cup at nine this morning.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Gloucestershire beat Notts by one wicket, at Nottingham.

Kent beat Surrey by an innings and 76 runs at Blackheath.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Northamptonshire has beaten Somerset at Bath by 283 runs.

The South Africans have beaten Ireland at Dublin, by an innings and 169 runs.

Warwickshire has beaten Middlesex, at Birmingham, by 118 runs.

The match between Derbyshire and Leicestershire, at Chesterfield, was drawn, neither side scoring points.

Yorkshire defeated Hampshire, at Southampton, by nine wickets.

The matches between Lancashire and Essex at Leyton, and the Australians and Sussex, at Brighton, were drawn, the first-named team leading on the first innings.

HONOUR TO SIR E. COOK.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Lord Morley presided at a complimentary dinner to Sir E. T. Cook on the occasion of the latter's knighthood.

Lord Milner proposed the toast of Sir Edward.

Both Lord Milner and Lord Morley in their speeches concerned themselves with journalism which Lord Milner described as the greatest profession, except perhaps that of a Cabinet Minister.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Dr. Ethel Smyth, who was arrested on a charge of complicity in the alleged outrage near Mr. Harcourt's house, at Nuneham, has been discharged, the witnesses failing to identify her.

HARRY THAW.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The New York State Supreme Court has rejected the third appeal of Harry Thaw to be released from the asylum, in which he is confined.

YUAN SHI-KAI'S SUCCESS.

PEKING, JULY 2J.

Yuan Shi-kai has triumphantly overcome the obstruction in the National Assembly, which, after rejecting his nominees for the Cabinet, has now confirmed five and rejected only one, who is a member of the Southerners' party.

THE MIKADO'S ILLNESS.

Prince Katsura to Return to Tokio.

EXHAUSTION INCREASING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKIO, JULY 27.

The Emperor's exhaustion is increasing. Crowds of people are massed in front of the Palace, telling their beads and praying.

LONDON, JULY 27.

A message to the *Times* from St. Petersburg states that in consequence of pessimistic advices, concerning the condition of the Mikado, Prince Katsura has finally decided to return to Tokio, probably on Sunday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Two bulletins, dated the 26th instant, regarding the Mikado's health, have been received to-day. The morning telegram states that His Majesty is suffering from fatigue and exhaustion, owing to sleeplessness over night, while the evening message says that abdominal swelling has again set in. His Majesty's condition is otherwise unchanged.

PRINCE KATSURA FETED.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 27.

M. Sazonoff gave a lunch to-day in honour of Prince Katsura. Among the guests were M. Kokovtzeff, and Neratoff and the Japanese Ambassador.

THE "PERSIA."

LONDON, JULY 27.

The P. and O. "Persia" left Aden for Bombay at 2 p. m. yesterday.

MAHRATTA GIRL MURDERED

Poona Child Thrown into the River.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

The cold blooded murder of a Mahratta girl, named Thani Sawla Kavada, by two Mahrattas of Ghorpure village will shortly be investigated by the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona.

On the afternoon of the 24th inst. the deceased was seen leaving the village with, it is alleged, Succaram and Bhau, the two men in question, and going in the direction of the river. As she was not seen again the suspicions of the patel were aroused and he commenced inquires, which later were taken up by the police. On being questioned one of the accused, Succaram, showed the spot in the village of Chandi, where he had hidden ten rupees in cash, which, he stated, he had found. The mother of the second accused in her statement to the police said that Succaram and her son had taken the girl to the river, and that the former had removed her ornaments valued at Rs. 50 and thrown her into the swollen river, while her son stood at a distance and looked on.

The accused were placed before the Special Cantonment Magistrate this morning, and he recorded their statements. The body of the victim has not yet been recovered.

The girl was seven years of age.

ORME WILL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSSOORIE, JULY 27.

In the Garnett Orme will case to-day, Mrs. Hood further said that Miss Orme spoke of a Mrs. Winter as her guardian and that she foretold many things through the medium of Miss Stephens. Miss Orme named her house "Winter Haze" after Mrs. Winter. Miss Stephen saw Miss Orme's former fiance menacing over Miss Orme's head and on Mrs. Winter's advice everything given her by her fiance was thrown away. Miss Stephens got a powder from a Bengali mendicant to be rubbed over her letters to her lover, and that was supposed to bring the lover to her. Miss Stephens rendered Miss Orme no such service as would justify the will. If Miss Stephens told Miss Orme black was white, Miss Orme would believe it. Witness thought Miss Stephens had alienated Miss Orme from her (witness), as from other friends. Apart from Miss Orme's spiritualism and her total surrender of her will to Miss Stephens witness considered Miss Orme thoroughly sane.

Mr. Ramsay, assistant to a local chemist, said he sold arsenic to Miss Orme, who signed the poison register and said the arsenic was required to destroy some insects. Witness was never asked for prussic arid by either Miss Orme or Miss Stephens.

The case is proceeding.

B. B. AND C. I. BREACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEHASNA, JULY 27.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, wires:—"The line between Kadi and Bhoyani Road is again breached by heavy and continuous rain. It will probably take another week to repair the damage and restore communication."

DEATH OF BROTHER VALENS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 27.

A cablegram from Colombo announces the death of Brother Valens at the age of 76 years, twenty-eight of which were spent in St. Paul's School, Rangoon, as director. Here he employed all his energies, and was one of the pioneers of education in Burma. In 1905, his health failing him, Brother Valens went to Colombo, whre he was director of the novitiates of the Christian Brotherhood, and was largely responsible for the formation of the Brotherhood in the eastern districts of Ceylon. News of his death has been received here with much regret.

KARACHI'S BIG EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 27.

Karachi's exports of produce for the first half of 1912 have been unexampled. Here are some of the figures in tons:—Wheat, 565,575; barley, 247,300; gram, 237,430; maize, 45,612. By the end of the current month nearly 900,000 tons of wheat will have been exported. Thereafter a marked falling off in exports is expected for perhaps two or three months.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Conclusion of Simla Conference.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE NEEDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The conference on the education of the domiciled community concluded its sittings yesterday.

The resolutions passed on Friday advocated a system of school and leaving certificates issued by Government on the result of school work, and the Cambridge School certificate or local examination, the acceptance of these certificates for admission to specified grades of Government service and to professions, etc., the exemption of boys and girls of 11 or 12 years from the strain of competitive examinations, the creation of a certain number of free pupilships in high schools to the children of soldiers attending the regimental schools in India, the appointment of medical officers for the examination of pupils, gratuitous medical treatment of necessitous pupils, etc.

The Conference also expressed itself in favour of grants of special scholarships to indigent pupils and certain modifications of trust deeds.

In the afternoon, further resolutions were passed in favour of increasing and rendering more permanent the inspecting staff and of recognising as the most urgent needs of the community the education of children, who do not now attend school and the improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers.

The non-official members were consulted as to the desirability of the establishment of consultative committees for convenient areas to assist in giving effect to the recommendations of the Conference in due course.

At yesterday's sitting a resolution was passed urging the inclusion in the curriculum of lessons on temperance, and the effect of alcohol on the body. In this connection the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. Walter and other members spoke emphatically on the paramount importance of the moral side of education.

A number of resolutions were then passed regarding the special educational requirements of girls, in so far as they were not already treated in the resolutions previously passed.

These were as follows:—The conference consider that.

(1) Inasmuch as a great many of their recommendations in regard to the education of boys apply *mutatis mutandis* to girls; a separate All India Conference on the education of girls is not necessary though local conferences may be desirable in some provinces.

(2) The two most urgent problems in the case of girls, as in the case of boys, are the extension of education among the illiterate and the improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers.

(3) No Government central training college is required in the case of girls, but all encouragement should be given to existing institutions, it being secured that in any province in which all training is in the hands of one denomination, facilities should be given for the creation, in communication with it, of hostels for the use of members of other denominations or that in some way or other due provision be made for their training.

(4.) The applicability to schools for girls of this Conference in connection with the classification of schools the curricula of examinations and scholarships to be referred to local Governments for further consideration.

(5.) The Government should be asked favourably to consider the grant of scholarships for girls tenable abroad.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S SPEECH.

In conclusion Sir Harcourt Butler made the following speech:—"Gentlemen, before we separate, I must thank you for your valuable assistance. We owe a great debt to the Calcutta conference for their preliminary clearing of the ground. I think that we all feel that the Conference has been a signal success, and that it will be a landmark in the history of education. We part not only with greater knowledge on the subjects which we have discussed, but with a whole hearted desire for co-operation.

"There are amongst us differences of opinion in matters of conscience, which we respect in one another, but I know I am expressing the conviction of every man here, when I say that as we reflect the wide range of reforms, which we have passed in view, and the many children who have to be reclaimed to education, we are profoundly convinced that there is room for all, each working on his own lines with the hearty good-will of the rest. And I am authorised to state that His Grace the Archbishop of Simla, Doctor Francis and Mr. Arden Wood have met and changed views and explanations, and there is now a complete understanding between them and a desire to co-operate in every possible way. Gentlemen, I cannot say what will be the fate of all the resolutions, which you have passed, but I can say this that they will be very sympathetically regarded by the Government of India in the light of the advice, which we receive from local Governments, and with regard to the financial position. But if the Government of India and the local Governments do their parts, you, the representatives and exponents of private effort, must do your part and the community itself do its part. It has always been your proud determination to rely on the principle of self-help. You will not, I am well assured, relax your efforts. In the course of the proceedings I was asked whether the policy of Government in respect to private enterprise had changed. I replied emphatically in the negative. It is inevitable. It is the desire of you all that the Government should undertake certain functions and services, which it alone can perform satisfactorily. But we must rely in the main upon private enterprise.

"And when I reflect upon what you have done under the difficulties of existing conditions, when I see the enthusiasm and devotion which animates you, I confess that my imagination is fired by the prospect of future possibilities under conditions, which we may reasonably hope, to be more favourable. Gentlemen, I thank you once more and I bid you good-bye and God speed."

The Bishop of Bombay proposed and the Conference carried with acclamation a resolution expressing gratitude to the Government of India for the summoning of the conference, and to Sir Harcourt Butler for his courtesy and sympathy in the conduct of its deliberations.

CAR OF JAGANATH.

Three Europeans Escape from being Crushed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

News has been received in Calcutta of the narrow escape of a European at Puri during the Rath Jatra (Car Festival) there on Friday. Mr. Walker and three others, it is reported, were saved by the extraordinary pluck and dexterity of a C. I. D. Inspector from being crushed to death under the wheels of the car.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Conference of Southern India.

GOVERNMENT AID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 27.

The fourth sessions of the Mahomedan Educational Conference of Southern India opened at the Empire Theatre to-day. Delegates came from Aligrah, Lahore and all over Madras. The auditorium was packed, and on the platform, with Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim of the Madras High Court, who presided, were Mr. Richards, Collector, Mr. Nunjundiah, Senior Councillor, Mysore State, and Mr. Shama Rao, Inspector General of Education in Mysore.

The presidential address, which occupied over an hour, included the following passage:—

"The Mahomedan world at present is passing through a crisis. The dangers which have been accumulating for some time past seem to darken the horizon, and I have never known a time when the prestige of Islam stood so low. At the same time if you study the situation carefully it is not by any means without hope. Among all Mahomedan populations there is a large and increasing band of watchful energetic and patriotic men, who show keen appreciation of the position of the community and are determined to find and apply the true remedy. The task is undoubtedly one of great difficulty, but history tells us that building or rebuilding of a nation is not to be accomplished without prolonged, undaunted and unselfish labour and great sacrifices on the part of the best men of the community. It is hardly necessary to point out that the problems, which the community has to solve for itself in different countries are not the same. For instance, in countries like Turkey and Persia, obstacles are constantly thrown in the path of the reformers by hostile foreign Powers and peoples. Here in India, the Government of the country, though run by foreigners, cannot be justly charged with being obstructive of reform or progress. In fact, in such matters as it considers to be within its legitimate sphere of activity, it has done and is doing much to advance the progress of the country. In the matter of education which is ourtheme, indebtedness of modern India to the British Government is admittedly very great."

In conclusion the President said:—"It is generally felt in the community that Government could properly do much more to help in the matter of education. It is for you carefully to consider what exactly Government can do for us which it is not doing at present. Here again if you find that you have any just grievances it will depend entirely on yourself whether they are redressed or not. It is the principle of British rule in India to remove any grievance, which is felt by a large body of the people, provided you convince the Government of the existence of the grievance and of the necessity for redress."

When the reading of the presidential address had concluded, Mr. Richards, Collector of Bangalore, made a sympathetic speech, and explained the policy of the Municipality in the matter of Mahomedan education.

Resolutions were passed in favour of the control of Mahomedan schools by a separate inspecting agency of Anglo-Hindustani schools in Bangalore and Mysore and of the encouragement of female education.

The Conference will resums its sitting tomorrow morning.

BANGALORE, JULY 28.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference reassembled at noon to-day, the attendance being perhaps larger tahn yesterday. The following further resolution was passed:—With a view to meeting the growing demand for qualified teachers this Conference is of opinion that (a) two more training schools for Mahomedans should be opened in Mahomedan centres, such as Trichinopoly and Bellary, and that candidates willing to undergo training should be admitted irrespective of their holding any teacher's appointment previously; (b) a few of the existing sessional schools should be set apart for Musalman centres by turn; (c) Government hostels should be attached to Government Mahomedan Training Schools in Triplicane, Madras and Mollapuram.

The Conference heard a lecture on the proposed Muslim University delivered by Mr. Shaukath Ali.

Mr. Khaja Mamaluddin also spoke on the need of Mahomedan education. The following resolution was then passed:—

That in the opinion of this conference it is desirable that the proposed Muslim University should be allowed to affiliate Muslim colleges and schools outside Aligarh.

An informal conference was held during the afternoon between the President Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, Mr. F. J. Richards, Mr. Haji Ismail Sait and other leaders present at the conference on the subject of the local education scheme for Mahomedans.

In the afternoon the Hon. Mr. Chatterton, the Madras Industries expert, now advising the Mysore Government, addressed the conference by invitation on the best method of spreading technical education and the Mahomedan community.

THE NEW FACTORY ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 27.

The Burma Government has issued a circular inviting attention to the Indian Factories Act, which came into force on July 1st, and the rules and orders there under.

The provisions of the new Act and rules and notifications thereunder apply not only to Lower Burma as in the old Act, but to the whole of the province. It is proposed to appoint an expert as Inspector of Factories for the whole of Burma. The District Magistrates will see in future that orders passed by the Inspector are duly observed. The Inspector will be directly under the local Government.

Civil Surgeons are no longer required to inspect factories. Pending the appointment of an expert Inspector the District Magistrates will continue to exercise all his powers.

CALCUTTA POLICE COURTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

It has been finally settled that the Calcutta Police Courts, now situated at Lalbazar, will be moved to the Collectorate Buildings at Charnock Place. The Collectorate Offices will be removed to the Government of India's new building in Council House Street. The Registration Offices will not for the present be removed from the Collectorate Buildings. Lawyers practising in the police courts will have a separate chamber at the new Courts.

Yesterday at noon Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, had a conference with the Government Architect in connection with the location of the several courts at Charnock Place.

TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TSAR AND KAISER.

The Peace of Europe.

TURKISH CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 13.

The Kaiser left Baltiesky Port last Saturday on board the "Hohenzollern," after lunching with Czar and Czarina on the Standart. A German semi-official statement has been issued from Baltiesky Port emphasising the warmth and friendliness of the meeting between the two monarchs and its usefulness in the cause of peace. The Imperial Chancellor at St. Petersburg will be entertained by the Premier, and will have a further conference with the former Minister for Foreign Affairs. A semi-official statement says:—"The interview at Baltiesky Port between the Czar and the German Emperor was of a singularly cordial character, and has furnished a new proof of the friendly relations which have so long united the two Sovereigns. The exchange of ideas which took place on this occasion between the statesmen, accompanying their Majesties, enabled them once more to place on record the firm intention on either side of maintaining the time-honoured traditions existing between the two countries. The political conversation, which bore upon all the questions of the day, established on both sides the conviction that the maintenance of reciprocal contact, based on mutual confidence, continues to be of the greatest importance for the interests of both the neighbouring empires and for the general peace. "There has been no question either of a fresh agreement present circumstances giving no occasion for one, nor of a change in the grouping of the European Powers, the utility of which for the maintenance of equilibrium and peace has already been demonstrated.

PEACE OF EUROPE DISCUSSED IN PARIS.

Now that the Emperors have met and parted the French Press is discussing at considerable length the present European situation which is viewed in Paris without apprehension. Whilst accepting the official communique to the effect that no fresh agreements have been entered into, nor any change made in the system of European alliances, French opinion scarcely believes that the Czar and the Kaiser, with their respective Ministers, arranged a meeting without attempting to arrive at a solution of some of the more acute problems of the day. First and foremost, it is taken for granted that the Monarchs consulted on the question of the Italo-Turkish War which unless some thing is done to stop it, threatens to become as long as tedious as the siege of Troy, with this difference—that the non-combatants are not the least sufferers. In Paris, however, little faith is felt in any political mediation, and the only real interest aroused by the Baltic port interview was in the question of whether Russian relations with France would deteriorate in consequence of arguments which the Kaiser might bring in favour of a closer agreement between Germany and Russia in regard to Near Eastern policy. All the correspondents seem to agree that French Ambassador received comforting assurances personally from the Czar, and later from M. Sazonoff, before the meeting, and has since been unreservedly taken into confidence in regard to all that was said, during the interviews. Furthermore, the most flattering eagerness is expressed in St. Petersburg to receive M. Poincare, who leaves Dunkerque on August 4 for St. Petersburg, where he will be received by the Czar on the tenth. The French Premier, during his several days' stay, will have ample opportunity for conferring with M. Sezonoff and M. Kokovtseff, as well as with the Ambassador, and though it is not expected, or wished, that any change should occur in the present policy, it will certainly be confirmed and strengthened by the visit.

BETTER GERMAN RELATIONS.

Sir Edward Grey's speech has aroused widespread interest in Berlin and the newspapers provide full reports of it, together with the comments of the London Press. Sir E. Grey's substitution of the word excellent for correct—the term employed to describe Anglo-German relations in his previous speeches—is naturally noted here, and appears to have made a good impression in quarters anxious for better relations with England.

"Die Post," an organ which is invariably unfriendly towards England, remarks on this point:—"Joyful as Sir E. Grey's statement is in itself, one must be careful in accepting it, for so far as we know no event whatsoever has occurred during the past month which could place Anglo-German relations on new foundations." The "Neueste Nachrichten" offers as a comment on the speech a tabulated presentment of the strength of the British Fleet in the North Sea with the remark: "English Ministers may surpass each other in assurances of peace; the clever man looks to deeds, and takes his stand accordingly." In contrast to these pronouncements must be set that of the Conservative "Kreuz-Zeitung," an organ which is not accustomed to display too friendly an attitude towards England, and which on this occasion shows a keen satisfaction at Mr. Bonar Law's statement as to the friendly sentiments of the Unionist party to Germany, and empasises the great importance of Sir E. Grey's admission that the members of the two great groups into which the European Powers are divided must be at liberty to converse freely on questions touching their interests: "This represents such great progress in contrast with the position taken up last year that we should like to base on it the best hopes for the future betterment of Anglo-German relations." The Liberal "Vossische Zeitung" is evidently inspired with the same idea, and, bearing in mind Sir E. Grey's allusion to the Imperial meeting at Baltiesky Port, sees in the speech proof that the interview between the Kaiser and the Czar has improved the European situation.

The "Tageblatt," after pointing out that the statement with regard to the position in the Mediterranean was rich in "if" and "buts," remarks that it can easily be understood that Mr. Bonar Law did not find Sir Edward Grey's "enviable optimism" quite satisfactory. The journal regards the fact that the Foreign Secretary did not mention the war as justifying the assumption that the reported negotiations for Mediterranean agreement with France are really in progress, and it considers it obvious that Sir Edward Grey's optimism, judging from the position in the Mediterranean, is inspired by the treaty guarantees which he hopes to obtain. The Conservative "Reichsbote" says:—"The meaning of the speech is that Britain can no longer defend her interests in the Mediterranean. It is to be hoped that nobody will exploit the situation." The "Germania," the Centre party organ, is convinced that Sir Edward Grey is building on a Mediterranean agreement with France and Italy, and declares that while there is a prospect of the blowing up of the Triple Alliance by British dynamite through Italy's adhesion to the agreement Anglo-German relations are hardly likely to take on a rosy hue.

APPROVAL IN FRANCE.

Sir Edward Grey's speech of July 10 is reported at length in the French Press, which comments with great satisfaction on his declarations in regard to Mediterranean naval policy, and not less upon his expression of confidence in the coming amicable arrangements with Germany in regard to the African and Baghdad Railway questions. This latter part of Sir E. Grey's statement is taken in Paris to be the first result of conversations with Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and is considered of especially happy augury. The following quotations from some of the principal papers may give an idea of the excellent reception given to the speech in France. The "Debats" says—Sir E. Grey laid down the fundamental principle that England cannot count upon her foreign policy to protect her interests if she fails to maintain in home waters a naval force superior to any that could be brought against her. England remains a Mediterranean Power, and no serious politician ever believed that she would abandon this position. By the change in the distribution of naval forces, in conformity with diplomatic agreements concluded within the last eight years, England has simply altered her maritime strength in proportion to the interests at stake. Now that a strong Austrian navy has been built, whose objective is not known, Britain cannot desert the waters leading to the Bosphorus and the Suez Canal. The role of the Italian navy is still so uncertain in the future that this important factor has to be taken into consideration, and whilst preparing an overwhelming defence of her own coasts Britain will be ready to face any other Power in the Mediterranean." In respect to Sir E. Grey's proposition that systems of alliance did not neces-

sarily imply hostility to other systems, and that the British Government would always see with pleasure the conclusion of agreements on particular subjects calculated to improve the relations of other Powers, the "Debats" observes: "France and Russia are precisely of a similar frame of mind, always providing that such agreements are negotiated with the full confidence of the other partners, and do not compromise the general policy on which the alliance or entente is based." The "Temps" says:—"Sir E. Grey evidently considers that the French entente dispenses with the necessity for keeping the same cruising naval forces in the Mediterranean as if it were non-existent. But this does not mean that France is to be left to guard British interests. England is henceforth to count as a naval Power in the Mediterranean, and Sir E. Grey could not go into further details without encroaching upon the sphere of Mr. Churchill, whose duty it will be to state what measures will be taken to attain this object."

KAISER ATTACKED.

The connection of the Kaiser with the Hamburg-American Line has been often unfavourably remarked on by his critics. "Die Zeitschrift," a clever fortnightly review, published an article on this topic last March, entitled "The Kaiser as an Advertisement," in which the writer animadverted on his Majesty's friendship for Herr Ballin, the head of the "Hapag," and the services he rendered to the company by launching their ship. The "Zeitschrift" returns to the attack in the current number with a new onslaught, entitled "Kaiser and Hamburg against Prussia." The article deals with the recent failure of a German dock company to obtain a concession from the Bundesrat making Emden a port of departure for emigrant ships. It is pointed out by the "Zeitschrift" that the Hamburg-American Company opposed the project, which was likely to interfere with their trade, and the writer declares that the directors openly stated that they would use the great influence at their command to defeat it. The hardly veiled charge is brought against the Kaiser by the writer of the "Zeitschrift" article—who states that his Majesty is believed to have £600,000 invested in the "Hapag"—of using his influence against the Emden concession—in other words, of acting in the spirit of a shrewd business man instead of in the interests of the subjects of the Prussian Crown. It is interesting to compare the freedom of these statements with the condition of the law a few years ago, when the merest hint of such criticism of the Kaiser would have called down immediate and drastic punishment upon the offender.

TURKISH CRISIS.

The resignation of Mahmoud Shefket Pasha has been followed by important resignation in the Ministry of War, those, namely, of General Hadi Pasha, Chief of the General Staff, and General Ismail Hakki Pasha, Chief of the Commissariat Department. It is generally expected that the Government will experience a certain amount of difficulty in finding a successor to Mahmoud Shefket. Nazim Pasha was the first person to be approached, but according to the statements of those who are in close touch with him it is extremely doubtful if he will accept the post, owing to his mere than frigid relations with the Grand Vizier, Said Pasha. Among the other candidates who are mentioned in the event of the definitive refusal of Nazim Pasha, the chief are Kourchid Pasha, the present Minister of Marine, who would also take the War portfolio, and Abdullah Pasha, Military Commandant at Smyrna, both of whom would be acceptable on account of the general sympathy which they inspire in the army and their great energy. There is a good deal of talk especially in foreign circles of a Ministerial crises being brought about by a general resignation of the Cabinet which is represented as imminent. The truth is that when Mahmoud Shefket presented his resignation the question of the advisability of the resignation of the whole Cabinet was raised and discussed in the Council of Ministers but was rejected principally for the reason that if an opposition Cabinet succeeded the present one it would inevitably have to meet a strong hostile majority in the Chamber, and would have either to retire immediately or have resource to a new dissolution and new elections, with the risk of giving rise to very undesirable internal complications.

POSITION OF THE CABINET.

The Vienna Press is practically unanimous in regarding Shefket Pasha's resignation as a turning point for Turkey. The "Politische Correspondenz", which derives its information from a high semi-official source, predicts the resignation of the entire Cabinet. It remarks that pourparlers are proceeding with the Turkish Ambassador in London, Tewfik Pasha, to gain him for the post of Grand Vizier, or for the Foreign Office. The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" hears from well-informed quarters that the future Turkish Government will consist of persons having good relations with the English Government, and that Turkey is said to be prepared to place herself under the political control of England, as she owes it to England that the Italians gave up the Dardanelles, and that Russia did not insist upon the Straits question, and Turkey expects perhaps to regain the islands by English help. Meanwhile, the situation in Turkey becomes continually worse. Up to the present, notwithstanding various attempts, no substitute has been found for Mahmoud Shefket, while the discontent of the officers increases, and has extended to the Officers' corps in Damascus. A movement is evident also in Anatolia, the object of which is to set aside the causes of the discontent which resulted in the Albanian rising. It is reported from the Albanian side that the Albanians have come to an understanding with the mutinous officer Tajar Bey who is to assume the offensive. Tajar Bey will first send an ultimatum to the Porte. The Albanians have captured eight machine-guns and 10,000 cartridges from the Turkish troops.

PORTUGUESE ROYALIST BATTLE.

After various marches and countermarches on the part of the bands in the neighbourhood of the frontier, a body of Royalists under Captain Pavia Couceiro, left Soutelinho for Chaves to join the band under Camacho, whereupon the combined forces gave battle to the Republican troops. They suffered losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners; among the last being Senhor Joao Almeida, an ex-officer who distinguished himself brilliantly in some of the fighting with the natives in Africa. The Republican troops also suffered some losses. It is semi-officially announced that no fresh rising is reported even from the country districts of the north, and in the great centres no hostile demonstration has been made against the Republic. With regard to the incursions of the refugees in Galicia, in that made near Valenca under the leadership of Sepulveda, two monarchists were killed, one being a nephew of Count Carcavellos. None of the Monarchist bands have penetrated more than a few kilometres beyond the frontier and have found the roads open for their retreat into Spain, where it is said, the civil guards disarm them. The attempts to cut telegraph wires and tear up railway lines in the northern frontier provinces have been checked and the services affected have been speedily restored. In many localities in the provinces arrests are still being effected. A number of the roads were found to be obstructed with large pines and eucalyptus trees which had been felled during the night, so as to impede the movement of the troops converging from different centres, such as Braga and Oporto towards the disturbed areas on the frontier. It is reported from Vianna do Castello to-day that a body of twenty conspirators has taken refuge in the neighbouring mountains.

Further details of the fighting of Chaves show that a Republican force, with artillery, left that place for Montaleore in pursuit of the Royalists, who, however, moved simultaneously on Chaves by another road and attacked the town with two guns. The Republicans hurriedly retraced their steps, and opened fire with their guns on the Royalists, whom they routed with considerable loss. No casualties are reported on the Republican side.

An official despatch from the Governor from Pontevedra states that fighting took place on Saturday night between Portuguese Royalists and Republicans, and each side suffered losses in killed and wounded, though the numbers are not known. In an official telegram despatched from Orense the mayor says that two columns of 300 Monarchists were encamped in the mountains on the Portuguese side of the frontier. Some firing was heard. The mayor of Villa de Bost confirms the entry into Portugal of 300 Royalists, who procured arms and equipment in a Portuguese village.

The Liquidator of the Bank of Burma began paying out the first dividend of two annas in the rupee to creditors on the 27th instant. Depositors, who have not registered their claims, should now communicate with the Official Liquidator, Rangoon, in the manner described in our advertisement columns.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Political Sarangam Lands in the Aundh State.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor, on Saturday, disposed of an appeal in which the Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh sought to recover from Bala Bin Satwa possession of certain lands, with damages and mesne profits.

The lands in dispute formed part of Political Sarangami Inami Mirasi property of the Aundh State. They were given to Bala bin Satwa Shinde for the purpose of rendering Naikawadi service. He failed to render the usual service and the State thereupon obtained decrees against him and finally, on a representation made to the Collector of Satara, he declared that Bala had, by his conduct forfeited the lands and handed the property over to the State through the Mamledar of Karad.

Bala bin Satwa, contended that the lands were his Inami Mirasi lands, and had been in the possession of his family from time immemorial. That the lands were not held by him on the condition of his rendering service to the Aundh State at any other place but Karad. He also contended that the Collector's proceedings ordering the forfeiture were wrong and illegal.

The Subordinate Judge of Karad held that the lands in suit were political Sarangam property held by the Aundh State under certain settlements made with the British Government. Such property was continuable with the State as long as the State was allowed to be in existence. As soon as the State becomes extinct the property reverts to the British Government. The lands were nothing but Government lands, with this difference that instead of the paramount power, the State continues collecting assessment, etc. The rules of the Land Revenue Code which apply to superior and inferior holders did not apply in the case of the lands of Political Sarangam character. The forfeiture proceedings of the Collector were, therefore, legal and valid. There was no meaning whatever in the defendant's contention he was lands, were his inam lands and that they were not bound to serve. The Subordinate Judge held that the defendant was bound to serve the Aundh State at Karad or anywhere else the State directed him to serve. He held that the defendant was bound to serve in lieu of assessment and awarded the plaintiffs the posession of the lands in dispute.

Mr. Justice Chardavarkar, delivering judgment, said, it was common ground between the parties that the Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh was a superior holder. The Collector under the authority vested in him by Section 56 of the Land Revenue Code handed over the forfeited lands to the superior holder. The disposal was unaffected by any incumbrances. Their lordships accordingly confirmed the decree of the lower court with costs.

PROPERTY OF A BORAH MILLIONAIRE.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a suit in which the question of the distribution of the property of a Borah millionaire was contested. The plaintiff was Nembuilabai, the wife of Ibrahim Abdulali Muchnawala, and a daughter of the late Ibrahim Nuraddin who traded with China and amassed an immense fortune.

The defendants were Abdul Kayum and fourteen others, who were the children and grandchildren of the late millionaire. The Official Assignee also figured in the suit as the fourteenth defendant.

Mr. Faiz Tyebji, with Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah appeared for some of the defendants.

The dispute between the parties was about the construction of a document dated 20th July, 1895, whereby the late Ibrahim dedicated a valuable house worth over a lakh of rupees situated at the Bazaar Gate, Fort, as a "wakf" for charitable purposes and appointed his son Nuruddin as a trustee. Ibrahim since the date of the execution of that document had never interfered with his son's discretion in the management of this property. Ibrahim had also executed two other documents whereby he had left large sums of money on behalf of a mosque and a madressa—the plaintiff's contention was that the trustees had never taken possession of this property, as they should have done if it were a "wakf."

His lordship held that the document of 1895, whereby this property was set apart for wakf purposes was in accordance with the requirements of Mahomedan law, and that this property was a valid "wakf"—and ordered the suit to be referred to Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Protonotary High Court, who was appointed arbitrator, with instructions to settle the shares of the parties in the suit.

WATAN IN DISPUTE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION CHALLENGED.

Mr. Justice Chandavaskar and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal presented by Ramchandra Shankar Ragarshi, in which he prayed for a declaration that Government resolution No. 4,323, dated the 29th March, 1907, issued by the Bombay Government, was void and illegal, and that he should be declared to be the nearer heir of the deceased, Damodhar and Durgabai according to law, Hindu religion and usage.

The District Judge of Poona dismissed the suits.

Mr. Bhide, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated, that the Kulkarniship of Poona, Peth Budhwar, Shanwar and Munjeri Mali, had been in the enjoyment of the family of the plaintiffs and defendants Ganesh Chintaman Rajashri, and Ganesh Bapuji Rajashri, for about 200 years. Formerly only one person was entitled to the Kulkarni Watan. The plaintiff and this defendants were his present descendants. After the death of the last surviving male descendant Damodhar, the name of Durgabai, his wife, was entered as owner of the Kulkarniship, and after her death the Assistant Collector of Poona entered the name of the plaintiff. The Collecter and the Commissioner confirmed the appointment. The defendants appealed to Government, and and Government by their above quoted resolution cancelled the appointment of the plaintiff, and resumed the Watan, and ordered a distribution of the Watan.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering his judgment, said, that the law established by a series of decisions of the Bombay High Court was that a Civil Court had no jurisdiction to give a declaration that a certain person was the representative Watandar and that his name ought to be put upon the Collector's register as such. Government had declared that the appellant was not the representative Watandar, and apparently their Watan had been forfeited—whether that was a right order for Government to pass or not was not for the Court to decide. The Court accordingly held that there was no error of law and confirmed the decree of the Lower Court.

THE POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF PEPPER BAGS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera disposed of a case in which Inspector Salway charged Bala Dhondu with the theft of a bag of pepper from the godown of one Kanji Morarji situated at Carnac siding.

It was alleged for the prosecution that during the last 45 days, the accused at the instigation of Ramji Khemji and Virji Ramji, both Hindus, committed the theft of 62 bags, valued at Rs. 3,500, from the complainant's godowon. A few days ago, one Moti Ranchhod informed the complainant of the theft and the latter saw Inpector Morris of the C. I. D., who gave him the assistance of four men to keep a watch at night. About 6 p.m., on the 23rd instant, one Mohanlal saw the accused standing near a water-pipe close to the godown. Mohanlal informed the watchmen of this and in the meantime the accused went through a sweeper's gully to the godwn and returned with a bag of pepper. He was then arrested and charged.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he had previous convictions, he was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

Ramji Khemji and Virji Ramji were then charged with receiving and disposing of stolen property, to wit, 62 bags of pepper worth Rs. 3,500, and their case was adjourned.

"MRS. THORPE'S" HOTEL CHARGES.

On Saturday, before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mrs. Cyril Gothorp Smith, with half a dozen aliases, who is also known as "Mrs. Thorpe," appeared with her solicitor, and applied for an order to enlarge her on bail.

She had been ordered to be enlarged if she found a surety for Rs. 600, and the Third Presidency Magistrate had allowed her one day in which to find the bail. She had not been able to find a surety, her solicitor intimated to the Court on Saturday, and applied for an order to allow her to be enlarged on her own bail.

His worship refused to alter the order already passed by the Third Presidency Magistrate.

If she was on bail she would be able, it was urged for the defence to pay her hotel charges, in connection with the non-payment of which she was charged.

The Magistrate said he could not make the order desired by the accused.

A reverend gentleman residing in Colaba would probably stand surety for her, the accused's solicitor said, and he therefore applied for time—only a couple of hours.

The magistrate said the accused might go to this gentleman with the police.

After about two hours she returned and informed the Court that she could not find the surety. She once more applied for bail in her own recognisance. In a similar case at Rangoon, she said, she had been allowed to go out on her own bail.

The magistrate ordered her to be remanded in custody.

FIRE IN A MILL.

Damage Estimated at Rs. 75,000.

A fire broke out in the Matunga Cotton Spinning Mill, belonging to one Goculdas Dayaram Master, situated at Sewri Cross Road on Saturday afternoon at 3-30 o'clock.

The fire commenced on the upper floor of the mill, which consisted of two floors. There was no fire appliance in the mill, and the Dadar fire manual which was communicated with was promptly on the spot, followed by the engines from Chinchpoogly, Byculla and Haines Road.

Mr. Greenock, chief of the Fire Brigade, superintended the operations. On arrival he found that the roof had caught fire, the fire was put out after an hour, but not before the roof and portions of the first floor had been gutted. The efforts of the fire-brigade saved the engine-room from destruction.

The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 28,000, and to goods at Rs. 47,000. The goods saved are valued at Rs. 25,000. The building and goods were insured.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest at the Morgue on Saturday, touching the death of Saki, a Hindu girl, aged about three years.

The evidence showed that on Friday last, Allimad Piraji, driver of hack-victoria No. 327, was training a horse and having been driven for some time, the horse suddenly stopped opposite a lane off Ripon Road. The driver got of the box and stood at some distance from the conveyance, and told some of the men standing by to get the horse to move, when one Wali Dawood whipped the horse, and it bolted into the lane, knocked Saki down and seriously injured her. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Allimad Piraji, the driver of the victoria, was then charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate with negligently omitting to take proper care with the horse under Section 280 of the Penal Code, and the case was remanded for further enquiries.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Superintendent Meyer received information on Saturday morning, that a Hindu named Mukta Rama, aged about 32, was lying in an unconscious state in a stable on Bapty Road. He at once went to the place and had the man removed to hospital.

From enquiries made by Mr. Meyer, it appears that the man used to do odd jobs in various hack-victoria stables in the city, and had no permanent residence. On Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, he was seen lying bleeding from a wound on the head, between two lines of horses, and he was picked up by two of the syces and left outside. The Superintendent had no reason to believe that the man had been assaulted by any one but the medical evidence was not definite as to whether the wound was caused by a kick from a horse or not. The House Surgeon stated that it could have been caused with a stick.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

CRIME IN THE BURMA DELTA.

Lieut.-Governor's Grave Warning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 27.

In the course of his reply to the address of welcome, presented by the inhabitants, on his arrival yesterday at Tharrawaddy, the Lieut.-Governor administered a stern reproof to the residents of that district on the prevalence of crime. Tharrawaddy, his Honour said, had gone in recent years quite beyond the limit of its unenviable notoriety in crime. His Honour gave figures showing that in the last four years, there were 88 reported dacoities, 208 robberies and 622 violent crimes. Other cognizable crimes (omitting minor offences) amounted to 12,442. In the current year there were 23 dacoities and 36 robberies for the first two quarters. There were 70 cases of a new crime, in which human beings were kidnapped and held at ransom and sometimes murdered, if ransom was not forthcoming. These statistics indicated a serious state of affairs as showing that lawlessness was steadily increasing in Tharrawaddy. The police were striving to do their best, but they could do little without the co-operation of the inhabitants. His Honour brought home to the people of the district their responsibility for co-operation for the preservation of order, and that if they evaded it, it would be enforced at their own pecuniary expense.

These remarks of his Honour were also intended to be applicable to the people of the other Delta districts, where abnormal crime has also prevailed.

The Lieut.-Governor also gave his hearers a word of advice. Owing to demands from Japan and other places, the price of paddy was high. His Honour warned them against their being induced by high prices to part with the produce that they had laid up for consumption as food. So far as he knew, there was little prospect of the price materially falling before the next crop.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

H. E. the Viceroy left Simla, this afternoon, for Delhi and Dehra Dun.

Lieut.-General Sir James and Lady Willcocks and Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Archer, who have been guests at Viceregal Lodge, left this morning.

DELHI, JULY 28.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at Delhi at seven this morning, and was received at the railway station by the the Divisional Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and other officers.

His Excellency afterwards inspected the buildings now under construction for the temporary Delhi, and in the afternoon visited the site of the permanent capital.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

Propossd Transfer of Venue to Poona.

THE SUGGESTION OPPOSED.

The cricket committee of the Bombay Gymkhana have written to the Parsi, Hindu and Islam Gymkhanas, asking them to send representatives to a meeting to be held to-day to decide whether in view of the unplayable condition of the new Gymkhana pitch, the international cricket contest should this year be played in Bombay or in Poona. The question has come as a surprise to Indian cricket, circles, and has been holy discussed for the last few days at all the clubs in the city. It will be remembered that a few days ago in speaking of the prospects of the Presidency in the coming tournament, grave doubts were expressed as to the possibility of these international matches ever coming to a definite conclusion on a pitch, which while it played fast and true as long as the rains kept back, had practically no capacity for saturation, and which even a small shower would render unfit for play for several days together. The Gymkhana authorities hoped against hope that the wicket would improve and would be in a fit condition for play by the time the international fixtures drew near. But a recent inspection revealed no improvement in its condition and the idea of playing the tournament thereon has had to be finally abandoned, which, under the circumstances, was the only decision the authorities could arrive at. Hence the Gymkhana letter.

SUGGESTION GENERALLY OPPOSED.

The suggestion of a transfer of the venue from Bombay to Poona has provoked quite a storm of protest from the different Indian clubs in the city and it is viewed with disfavour even by a considerable section of the European public, who naturally think it would be a great pity if Bombay were deprived of its annual cricket carnival. There is nothing very curious in the general disapproval of the scheme from this point of view. Our representative, who had a talk with a number of gentlemen belonging to the four cricketing communities, found that the opposition was in the main due to a natural desire on their part to see the tournament played in their midst. These fixures are watched in Bombay from day to day by, at the lowest computation, about twelve thousand spectators and in the opinion of the persons interviewed by our representative, it was hardly fair to deprive the spectators of their pleasure, when there were other grounds in the city which, if not as good as the original Gymkhana pitch, would serve as fairly good substitutes. At Poona the spectators do not generally number more than a couple of thousand, and the annual Presidency-Parsi match there does not evoke half the enthusiasm that similar fixtures do in Bombay. This seems to be the burden of their song, though there were several other arguments advanced and alternatives suggested. The Hindu and Mahomeden selection committees do not as yet seem to have made up their mind about the matter and they have given no definite instructions to their representatives. They will most probably go to to-day's meeting with an open mind—though as stated above they dislike the idea of the proposed transfer of the venue—and they would vote on any alternative suggestions that might be made at the meeting, on their merits. On the other hand, the Parsi representatives have been instructed to oppose tooth and nail the proposed transfer to Poona, even at the risk of being left out of the tournament, and they have been further asked to lay definite alternative suggestions before the meeting. The Parsis argue that the expense, which they have annually to undergo on account of these matches is already great, and the expense at Poona would lay such a strain on their resources as they would not be able to meet. According to the drawings of the tournament they have to meet the Hindus in the preliminary contest, and, if they win it, to play the final game against the winners of the second match, so that they would have to spend about a fortnight in Poona, the expenses of which they can hardly hope to be in a position to meet, especially as many donors who have contributed to the funds hitherto, would not be likely to do so since they would miss the pleasure of seeing the matches. They further argue that the players would find it next to impossible to get away for so long a period as a fortnight and it is extremely doubtful whether they would, under the circumstances, be able to get together a really representative eleven. It should be added that the same line of argument was taken by the Hindus and the Mahomedans, the only difference being that while the latter two communities would consent to the matches being played in Poona in the case of there being no pitch available in Bombay, the Parsis are altogether opposed to the idea of going to the capital of the Deccan.

ALTERNATIVES SUGGESTED.

The alternatives which the Parsi representatives have been instructed to suggest at to-day's meeting are that the matches be played (1) on the native infantry ground on the Marine Lines maidan, where the Bombay Gymkhana have been playing their matches this season, (2) failing that, on the Elphinstone Cricket Club pitch on the Esplanade maidan, (3) or in the last resort, on the Hindu Gymkhana ground. We do not wish at this stage to discuss the relative merits of these pitches, but whatever decision may be reached at to-day's meeting the Hindu Gymkhana ground is obviously out of the question. It is too small and apart from the convenience of spectators the idea of playing international contests on a ground where anything slightly in excess of a block is a boundary hit is absurd. As regards the Bombay pitches the issue really lies between the first two of the pitches named above. The situation thus stands in a complicated condition, and it is really difficult to predict the outcome of to-days meeting.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. B. B. AND C. I. R-

The above fixture was played off Saturday after noon on the Oval and resulted in a win for the Bombay Gymkhana by 53 runs. This result was principally due to the destructive bowling of Halliley who captured eight wickets at a loss of only five runs. Gymkhana were first at the wickets and their innings produced a total of 92 runs. To this total the principal contributors were J. Watson 44, and Sprott, 26. The last five wickets of the Gymkhana were disposed of before one more run could be added to it.

The Railway team replied very feebly with a total of 39 runs. The only men who could enter into double figures were Warden 21 and Date 10.

For the Gymkhana side Halliley took 8 wickets for 5 runs and Clarke took 2 wickets for 34 runs.

For the Railway team Date took 4 wickets for 4 runs and Balloo took 6 wickets for 34 runs. Warden's bowling was altogether ineffective. He failed to capture a single wicket, though 45 runs were made off him.

In the second innings the Gymkhana had scored 103 runs for seven wickets when time was called.

The scores were:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E L Sale, b Baloo	0	c Thakore, b Date	0
T H Watts, c Antia (jun), b Baloo	44	c Ives, b Baloo	8
W S Halliley, st Antia (sen) b Baloo	8	c Date b Polishwalla	35
F F Stileman, c Date, b Baloo	6	c Smith, b Baloo	28
T L Sprott, st Antia (sen) b Dates	26		
E M F Nicholson, b Date	0	not out	0
Capt Wagstaff, c Polishwala b Baloo	3	c Date, b Polishwala	0
E J Bunbury, b Date	0	c Date, b Warden	13
E F Coombs, b Date	0	c Ives, b Warden	12
J F Clarke, c Ives, b Baloo.	1		
R Marrs, not out	0	b Polishwala	0
Extras	4	Extras	7
Total	92	Total	103

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A L Smith c Sale, b Clarke	0
J S Warden, c Stileman, b Halliley	21
7 Antia (sen), b Halliley	2
P Polishwala, b Halliley	0
K A Date, c Sprott, b Halliley	10
P Baloo, b Halliley	0
P Ives, c Stileman, b Halliley	0
S Thakore, c Watts, b Halliley	6
J Anti (jun), c and b Halliley	0
M Katrak not out	0
R Telang, b Clarke	0
Extras	0
Total	39

BOWLING ANALYSES.

Bombay Gymkhana.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
J. F. Clarke	5.2	34	0	2
W. S. Halliley	5	5	1	8

B. B. & C. I. Ry.

	1st Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.
P. Baloo	10·2	39	0	6	6	26	0	2
J S Warden	6	45	0	0	6·5	16	1	2
K A Date	4	4	0	4	4	15	0	1
P Polishwalla	......				7	39	1	3

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Played on the Cooperage on Saturday and resulted in a win for the R.I.M. by 93 runs and 6 wickets. Score:—

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Ramsay, c Marsden, b Osborne Smith	4
Murray, c Henderson, b Osborne Smith	4
Fischer, c and b Collins	1
Crole Rees, b Osborne Smith	5
Ward, b Osborne, Smith	5
Lindberg, c Marsden, b Greenlees	26
Walker, b Osborne Smith	2
Cowdery, b Collins	0
Shaw, c Sharvell, b Greenlees	4
Towlson, c Collins, b Robertsony	0
Tomkin, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	60

R. I. M. OFFICERS.

Asst Eng Drake, b Walker	4
Sub Lt Henderson, not out	77
Ch Engr Sharwell, St Ramsay, b Shaw	24
Lieut Vilbart, b Fischer	18
Engr Collins, St Ramsay, b Fischer	17
Subst Osborne, Smith; Lieut Lane; Lieut Marsden; Asst Enger Greenlees; Ch Engr Robertsony; Sub Lt Gray	did not bat
Extras	13
Total	153

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Osborne Smith	9	2	35	5
Collins	8	2	10	2
Greenlees	2	0	4	2
Robertson	1 1-3	0	2	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cowdery	11	0	32	0
Walker	11	1	38	1
Shaw	6	0	24	1
Ward	2	0	13	0
Towlson	3	0	15	0
Fischer	3	0	18	2

CURRENCY OFFICE CLUB vs BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A cricket match was played between the Paper Currency Office Cricket Club and the Bombay Gymkhana Bteam at the Marine Lines on Saturday last, and resulted in a win for the Paper Currency Ocffie Cricket Club by five runs. The scores:

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—S N Powell, b Elavia, 8; M Roswell, c Santock, b Gunjikar, 22; E C Reed, b Elavia, 30; R Elliot c Santock b Gunjikar, 13; C W Beadell, b Elavia, 2; K Mc'Cormick, c Khasusa, b, Gunjikar, 20; D G Huberb, c Mehta, b Khasusa, 10; C D Noyes, c Khasusa, b Gunjikar, 14; E E Cu hop, c and b Mistry, 3; T E Grant, not out 2; J Moule Playdier, b Gunjikar, 1; extras. 12—total 137.

CURRENCY OFFICE:—J C Elavia, c Powell, b Noyes, 41; N M Mistry, b Beadell, 8; J R Gunjikar, c Reed, b Noyes, 33; S M Santock, run out b Noyes, 1; R C Engineer, b Mc'Cormick, 15; P K Walter, c Noyes, 6; A Sequeira, c and b McCormick, 7; S N Mehta, b Noyes; 2; K E Kumana, not out 7; R D Khasusa, not out 8; B B Bhedwar, to bat extras 14—total 142.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Accident to a Gymkhana Player.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2): R.A.T.A. (2).

WITH a fine and bright afternoon, there was an unusually large attendance at the Harwood League game on the Cooperage on Saturday, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the R. A. T. A. The match unfortunately was the occasion of a serious accident to Cupper, the Gymkhana centre-forward, who a few minutes before half-time, had to leave the field with a dislocated elbow. This was not only very unlucky for the player himself, but also for his team, for Cupper had been playing a very good game, and one can hardly doubt that had the Gymkhana had the services of eleven men until the end they would have won. At the time when Cupper left they were leading by a goal to nil, although they had been playing against a strong wind. However the remaining ten men played pluckily and succeeded in securing a very creditable draw.

The Gymkhana, on Saturday, gave trials to several new men, but the result hardly suggested that any serious change in the team would be worth while. In the forward line neither Bartlett nor Adams showed as well as men who have already appeared in the same positions; and one was rather surprised at the difference between Bartlett's form and that which he showed on his first trial. The two new men in the defence both played useful games, but while they will be very useful reserves, Booth is not as good as Deane at back, and Kilby though he may know more about the game is nothing like so active at left-half as either Morris or Sim.

Early play was open and pretty fast, both ends being visited several times within a few minutes. Onslow tried a long dropping shot, which missed by a foot or two, while May had to save a good shot from Hastings just under the bar. The soldiers, who had a good wind behind them, were getting most of the game and within the first five minutes or so had three corners without obtaining a goal. In spite of this, however, the Gymkhana were the first to score, as the result of an excellent piece of work on the right, Hargreaves and Bartlett took the ball down and the former being tackled by the back, Barrett went up to his assistance. He sent in a fine centre from near the corner line, and Bartlett who was only about two yards out scored with ease. The soldiers went straight away to the other end, where they got two corners. Some stubborn work by the Gymkhana defence, however, prevented a score. The Gymkhana right wing took the ball down again and hands was given against the R. A. T. A. just outside the penalty area. From this the goalkeeper got the ball away, just in time to baulk. Moir. Barrett again centred well, but Cupper's shot which was a bit wide was cleared by Murrell. The game at once went to the other end, where Hastings who appeared to stumble missed a good chance. Just before half-time there was an unfortunate accident through a collision between Cupper and Smart. Cupper had to be taken off to hospital with a dislocated left elbow, while Smart, who seemed to have hurt his knee, limped for a few minutes. The Gymkhana now played four forwards only, but managed to put up an attack and Bartlett tried a long shot, which however gave Bignell little trouble. The soldiers now kept up an attack for the few minutes remaining before half time, and equalised with a shot by Foster, which May should have saved.

Half-time score.

Bombay Gymkhana	1
R. A. T. A.	1

In the second half Onslow went centre-forward and only two halves were played. Another bit of bad luck befell the Gymkhana, for Moir who was charged over in the act of shooting was down for several minutes, and got up limping badly. The R. A. T. A. went away at a good rate on the left, and Ison, beating May with a well-placed shot, put his side ahead. The R. A. T. A. kept up the pressure for some minutes, but found Willmott as usual very safe. Then the Gymkhana had a spell of attack and a good shot by Hargreaves was saved only at the cost of a corner. Another corner followed and this, beautifuly placed by Moir, was cleared with dificulty. Four minutes later the Gymkhana equalised, Moir who had gone to inside left taking a pass from the right and scoring with a brilliant shot. The Gymkhana again carried the ball down the right and looked like adding another point, when Murrell nipped in and cleared. At the other end May let a shot by Keefe slip through his fingers and turning round knocked it out just in time. The whistle went a minute later with the scores still level.

Final score:—

Bombay Gymkhana	2
R. A. T. A.	2

TEAMS:—

R. A. T. A: Goal, Bicknell; backs, Boneton and Murrell; halves, Brown Smart and Hughes; forwards, Smith Hastings, Foster Keefe and Ison.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Goal, May; backs, Booth and Willmott; halves, Barrett Onslow and Kilby; forwards; Hargreaves; Bartlett; Cupper, Adams and Moir.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	A.	P.
R. Warwicks	8	6	2	0	21	3	14
R. G. Artillery	8	5	2	1	13	5	12
R. A. Temperance	8	4	3	1	20	10	11
Bombay Gymkhana	7	3	2	2	4	7	8
Byculla M. I.	8	1	3	4	4	15	5
Hornets	8	2	1	5	4	19	5
Bombay Athletic	6	1	1	4	8	9	3
Y. M. C. A.	7	1	0	6	8	20	2

A CALCUTTA FINAL.

Irish Rifles Win the I. F. A. Shield.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

Before about 40,000 spectators the final round was played to-day between the Royal Irish Rifles and the Black Watch, in connection with the I. F. A. Challenge Shield competition.

Despite the absence of Robinson, Connor, Watson and others, the local regiment gave a fine display Although the Rifles had the biggershare of the game in the first half, the Black Watch proved themselves the better team. In the second half, after a heavy shower the ground was slippery and treacherous. Still a great pace was maintained throughout. Both goals were alternately threatened, but both Brown and Coleman proved equal to the task.

On crossing over the Black Watch essayed a few shots through Gordon and O'Donnel, but Boland and Coleman averted all danger. Two minutes from the close the Rifles broke through and scored the solitary and winning goal through their centre.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

Report of Bacteriological Laboratory.

THE report of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory for 1911 is published under the signature of the director, Major W. Glen Liston, I. M. S.

The report remarks that the output of anti-plague vaccine, which amounted to 1,211,170 doses compared with 625,690 in 1910, was a record in the history of the Laboratory and taxed the resources of the Laboratory to the utmost. Of these doses 182,848 were distributed in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) compared with 46,344.

The large increase in the demand for the vaccine, the report states, clearly shows the increasing popularity of this method of combating plague. It is particularly gratifying to notice the increase in the Bombay Presidency and in the Native States of India. The extensive inoculation campaign in Hyderabad City is specially noteworthy. Here Colonel Drake Brockman with practically the normal medical staff succeeded in inoculating 75,000 persons. The inoculation campaign in Salem town carried through by Mr. L. E. Buckley, I. C. S., the Collector, is noteworthy, not only because of the large number of persons inoculated, nearly 52,500 out of a population of about 73,000 but also because of the very careful and painstaking way in which the statistics in regard to the inoculations have been worked out.

The total amount of money remitted to Government during the year as a result of the sale of materials supplied by the Laboratory to other Government Institutions and private individuals was Rs. 80,506-10-1 as compared with Rs. 45,059-2-11 in the year 1910.

During the latter part of the year the report continues a number of complaints were received from various quarters regarding the severity of the symptoms, both local and general, which followed inoculation. Even when rigid aseptic precautions were adopted swelling and redness round the site of injection was marked and lasted for three or four days, and the general malaise and fever were more severe than usual. We instituted a very searching inquiry into these complaints. Individual brews were examined as to the length of time that the brew had been incubated and the period which had elapsed between sterilization and actual use. The brews complained about were almost all recent ones, a fact which confirmed our experience in past years. A reference to the severity of the reaction following inoculation with fresh vaccine was made in the Annual Report for 1909. There it was shown that two factors in the method of preparing end using the vaccine affected the severity of the reaction after inoculation (a) the reaction was more severe when the vaccine used had been brewed for six weeks than when it had been brewed for four months; (b) the reaction after inoculation was more severe when the vaccine used had been freshly bottled than when it had been bottled for four months. Experiments proved that, experimenting with rats, the immunity produced by vaccine which had been brewed for four or more months was not as efficient as that produced by vaccine which had been brewed from six to eight weeks only. We therefore decided to despatch from the Laboratory vaccine which had not been brewed for a longer period than eight weeks. Other experiments on rats showed that vaccine which had been kept after bottling for periods up to eighteen months was not much inferior in immunising powers to that which had been freshly bottled. We therefore determined, as far as possible, to send from the Laboratory mature vaccine only. But in the latter half of the year we were forced to issue fresh stock on account of the unprecedented demand. On comparing the output for the year 1911 with that of the year 1910 it will be seen that from May till November 1911 the amount called for and supplied was altogether very much larger than could have been foreseen from our past experience. We were compelled, therefore, to send out, what may be termed, "immature vaccine." To avoid unpleasant symptoms in the use of this fresh vaccine, we advised the dose to be reduced from 4 to 3 c. c. if used within three months of the date marked on the bottle. The protection afforded by the reduced dose was probably less than that produced by the larger dose, but we had to bear in mind the fact that a severe reaction following inoculation always tends to make the operation unpopular.

THE RAT AND INFECTION.

We may here record certain observations and experiments on the immunity of "Mus rattus" the common house rate of India to plague infection. These experiments show that in the course of a series of epidemics of plague there is evolved a race of rats which is naturally immune to plague. This discovery assures us that in process of time it may be after very many years plague will disappear from India as it has done in past ages. Using for experimental inoculation a minute dose of plague virus, say twolve to twenty-four thousand virulent plague, bacilli which is equivalent to about one hundred thousandth part of agrain of an infected rat's spleen we at present find that ninety-seven to one hundred of every hundred rats from Madras City die after infection and that only some twenty out of every hundred rats from Bombay City will succumb. Not only so, but repeating the experiment with large numbers of rats we find that plague-free towns such as Madura, Raipur, Banda and Dacca yield rats which give a 90 to 100 per cent. mortality from plague and that plague stricken places like Cawnpore, Lucknow, Poona, and Bhagalpur yield rats highly immune to the disease and giving a mortality of only 20 to 40 per cent. Moreover the immunity of the rats in each of these places is in proportion to the number and severity of the epidemics from which each town has suffered. Cawnpore shows the greatest immunity with, mortality between 12 to 20 per cent depending on the dose of plague given. Poona and Bombay rats come next with a mortality between 16 and 25 per cent., Lucknow and Bhagalpur follow with thirty and forty per cent., respectively. That this immunity to plague is transmitted from parents to offspring and is not acquired is indicated by the fact that young rats from Bombay and young rats from Poona caught at an age and at a time when they could not have been exposed to infection are only very slightly more susceptible to plague than adult rats of the same places. The view that this is a natural immunity affected by a process of selection and survival of the fittest is confirmed by a series of experiments in which rats bred in the godowns from known stock were used. That the immunity among the rats is not a geographical racial immunity is shown by the fact that rats caught from two places so close to one another as Poona and Yeotgaon (thirty miles distant from one another, the one place plague-infected, the other place free from the disease) differ remarkably in their immunity to plague.

Through the kindness of Dr. Chokey we have been able during the past three years to study carefully some 444 cases of human plague. It may be said that clinically one could observe that the serum modified the course of the disease: life was prolonged and the bacteria tended to diminish in numbers in the circulation, becoming localised in the tissues where they caused necrotic nodules and abscesses. It would seem that, in a case that was hanging in the balance between recovery and death, the serum fortified a little the resisting powers of the patient, but, where a patient would have in any case recovered, the severe urticarial and painful erythematous rashes and arthritis produced by the serum prolonged his stay in the hospital and added to his discomfort. The results are by no means encouraging, but we have a ray of hope in the fact that certain experiments conducted in the Laboratory of the Lister Institute by Dr. Sydney Rowland with a serum prepared by a new method has yielded much more satisfactory results when tested on infected rats.

RESEARCH WORK.

Research work in connection with other diseases than plague has been confined in this Laboratory to the study of three diseases, Guineaworm disease (Dracontiasis); the treatment of syphilis with '606'; and the treatment of Leprosy with a vaccine prepared from a streptothrix which was isolated by Captain T. S. B. Williams, I.M.S.

Two interesting points in the life history of cyclops have been observed which go to explain the marked seasonal prevalence of the disease. First it has been noted that the cyclops begin to multiply about the month of March and are very abundant throughout the rains. The number of cyclops to be found in water begins to diminish with the close o the rains. During the winter months only a few can be found and these commence to multiply, as mentioned above, about the beginning of the hot weather. The second point of interest is that cyclops apparently prefer to live and feed near the bottom of a well so that they are most likely to be found in a sample of drinking water when the well is low, that is during the hot weather. It is interesting, therefore, to know, so far as general observation goes, although no actual statistics are available, that the guineaworm most commonly causes inconvenience in man (that is when it makes its way to the surface of the body to discharge the young worms) in the hot season and rains, just the season, be it noted, when cyclops are most numerous and when they are most likely to be found in drinking water. Although this disease is very common in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency, two thousand cases for example having been reported to be present in the famine camps in the month of March in the Panch Mahals district, yet the disease is one which can be avoided by the simple method of passing all drinking water through a piece of fine muslin. In addition to the simple method of straining the water through muslin there are of course other more radical and efficient methods of checking the spread of disease. These methods endeavour to prevent persons suffering from the disease from immersing their bodies especially their feet in water which is to be used for drinking purposes. The persistance of the disease in certain areas despite the fact that it can be prevented by simply straining the drinking water through muslin can only be accounted for by a want of knowledge among the people of how the disease is spread. This is a state of affairs which I think might easily be remedied.

Towards the end of 1910, Professor Ehrlich was kind enough to send us some capsules of his new drug dioxydiamido arsenobenzol popularly known as salvarsan or "606." He recommended this drug for the treatment of syphilis and other diseases due to spirochates. Among the first cases we treated with the drug was a British soldier who was in an advanced and rapidly progressing stage of syphilitic disease and who had failed to respond to energetic treatment with mercury. The Senior Medical Officer in charge of the Station Hospital, Colaba, asked us to treat this patient with Salvarsan. The effect of the treatment was nothing short of marvellous. The patient whose case had been regarded as a hopeless one was completely cured in the course of a few weeks and was soon fit to return to his regiment. Our experience with this case encouraged us to use the new drug in other cases. In the year 1911 more than seventy cases of syphilis were treated by us with Salvarsan while many more have been treated this year.

In our experience of the use of the drug, which had now been administered more than three hundred times to some one hundred and fifty patients, we have encountered no untoward symptoms. The majority of our patients have felt so little inconvenience after the intravenous injection of the drug that they have been able to resume their ordinary duties twenty-four hours later. Our experience both in our own practice and that of others in regard to be subcutaneous use of Salvarsan has not been so fortunate. The injection of the drug in this way often leads to extensive necrosis of the tissues in the neighbourhood of the site of injection which may lead to abscess formation many months after the injection. This method of administering the drug is also very painful and cannot under any circumstances be recommended. The effect of Salvarsan on syphilitic disease is rapid and marked. In a few weeks extensive lesions "heal" up. The majority of our patients have been treated in the hospitals in Bombay. No relapses have come under our notice but we have found it practically impossible to keep in touch with the majority of our patients after they have recovered and left the hospital. None of the cases treated have returned to the hospital with relapses of the disease.

The treatment of leprosy with the vaccine prepared from the streptothrix isolated by Captain T. S. Beauchamp Williams, I. M. S., was continued during the year. There were 10 cases under treatment at the Ackworth Leper Asylum at the time of the departure of Captain Williams on leave in May 1911. Of those one absconded and one stopped treatment. A new case was taken on for treatment for the month of June, and at the end of the year 1911, there were 9 cases undergoing the treatment. In addition to these there were 10 cases of Leprosy under treatment at the Laboratory. Thus there were altogether 19 cases of leprosy under vaccine treatment. Of these:—4 or 21 per cent. showed considerable improvement. 10 or 52·6 per cent. improved. 5 or 26·3 per cent. remained in the same condition. No cases appeared to get worse.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT PAREL.

About Twenty Persons Buried under Debris.

THE incessant rain falling yesterday caused another house-fall in Bombay. About 6-30 p. m. a three storeyed chawl, situated at Lal Baug, Parel, gave way, and came down with a crash, most of the front portion of the building falling first. It was occupied by poor people of the working class, mostly mill-hands, about two to three hundred in number, Mahratta Hindus and Kokni Mahomedans. About 10 to 12 people are supposed to be buried in the debris and uptill midnight only five persons, Hindus, were extricated and removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Superintendent Patterson, with Inspector Holmes arrived on the scene; also men of the Fire Brigade from Chinchpokly and Gowalia Tank, under the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

The police and men of the Fire Brigade are vigorously carrying on the work of removing the debris and till the time we went to press no more persons were extricated. The rain having stopped about midnight, it much facilitated the work of finding the persons who were buried in the debris.

At 10 p.m. 200 bigaries of the Municipal Engineering Department set to work to assist in the work of extrication.

The names of injured persons extricated and removed to hospital are as follows:—"Kashibai, aged 25, (woman), much hurt and in a critical condition; Shivram, alias Bapu, aged 27; Maruti, aged 3, (girl), Sonibai aged 6, (girl) Luxuman, aged 12, (boy).

The chawl formerly belonged to one Peraji Malowji and is now in the possession of Khudabux Merwanji Irani.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The programme of the Excelsior for the week contains some very interesting items, not least among which is the film entitled "Milord l' Orsouille," who is connected with an episode in Paris that occurred during the Revolution in July 1830, in which the eccentricities of the Lord Henry Seymour, the founder of the Jockey Club in Paris, engage attention. The inimitable Max Linder is also introduced in the programme as a cab-driver, in which character he succeeds again in producing shrieks of laughter. Tragedy is represented by the "Madwoman of Penmarch" and other interesting items complete the entertainment offered to the audience, who will no doubt be pleased with their visit. From to-night there will be three shows as usual at 7, 8·30, and 10 p.m.

KARACHI'S RECORD TRADE.

Report on Sind's Maritime Commerce.

In a memorandum on the report for 1911-12 of the maritime trade of Sind, the Commissioner in Sind says :—

It is satisfactory to observe that in spite of the industrial situation in England and other disturbing features of the year, the total value of imports rose to 1,671 lakhs, an increase of more than 2 1-2 crores or 18 per cent. on the year immediately preceding, and over 78 lakhs in advance of that of 1908-09, the best year hitherto on record. Molasses, metals, kerosine oil, yarns, woollen and piece-goods account for the principal increases. The foreign export trade rose from 2,250 lakhs in 1910-11 to 2,495 lakhs, being an increase of over 9 per cent. on the preceding year. The principal increases occur under wheat, cotton, gram, barley and hides. The drought in Western Europe and short crops in America brought about a demand for gram and barley and the quantity of these cereal exported reached the exceptionally high figure of 9,836,430 cwts. as compared with 742,200 cwts. in the preceding year. The development of the Port of Karachi continues to keep pace with the expansion of trade. The value of the trade of the subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirgauda rose from Rs. 14,03,528 to Rs. 19,23,009. There was a substantial decrease in the number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act, which fell from 337 in 1910-11 to 192 during the year of report; the Commissioner received no appeals from the decisions of the Chief Collector. The administration of the Custom department was efficient as usual.

Regarding the chief port, Karachi, the report says that the total foreign trade excluding Government transactions, was Rs. 39,17 lakhs compared with Rs. 35,14 lakhs in the previous year. The rise the report goes on in the last decade was 189 per cent, and in the quinquennium 31 per cent, and comparing the last two years was 11 per cent. This remarkable growth in the trade of the port culminating in record figures for the year under review is the necessary corollary to the bold and enterprising irrigation schemes being carried out for some years now in the Punjab and Sind and to a continuation of those schemes to their final completion together with the opening up of the country by railways. The irrigated area in the Punjab has now reached nearly 7 1-4 million acres, and the latest triple canal scheme will add nearly another 2 million. At one time in the year the prospects were somewhat gloomy owing to the sudden cessation of the rains for nearly two months, but fortunately rains, though late, were abundant and a famine, except in Gujarat and Kathiawar, was averted. The year may therefore be said to have been a prosperous one as a whole. The development of the port continued apace and there are now 18 wharf berths available and some 20 moorings. The first part of the new Import Yard will be available for occupation before another year is out and some portions of the Produce Yard may possibly be utilised, though it will not be ready for full use till next season as no lines are yet laid. In commenting on the Import trade of the year as a whole, the chief feature of interest is that there has been a general increase and apparently a healthy one. There are however complaints of keen competition with Bombay and it seems about time that the port was better served by the steam ship companies, especially in the matter of freight rates. Both English and Foreign goods are largely imported by steamers first calling at Bombay and as one of the essentials of sound business is quick despatch and turnover of money, the delay is inimical to the trade in general and especially has this been so this year owing to the depleted stocks of many lines. In fact in certain goods, upcountry dealers have preferred ordering with shipment via Bombay so as to obtain them quickly. The railway strike and general labour unrest and the coal strike at home at the close of the year affected deliveries to some extent, many mills having to close for short periods and latterly steamers had to lie idle at home ports for want of coal. Although the home trade was apparently prosperous, it had many difficulties to contend with; what with the conflicts over Morocco, nearly bringing about a war with Germany, England's best customer, then the war between Turkey and Italy upsetting insurance the China Revolution curtailing one outlet Tariff legislation in Japan another and the uncertainty whether the revision of duties in the United States of America would affect another The liquor and tobacco trades were somewhat upset by home legislation and all trades by the suggested Insurance Act. These difficulties however made manufacturers give more attention to Indian business. The actual increase under Imports comparing the two last years was 14 per cent in value. Turning to exports of Indian produce the rise was 9 per cent. The rainfall, though spasmodic, was abundant and the crops on the whole, though below the average, were not deficient to any very grave extent.

AMERICAN TRAIN WRECKED.

A disaster occurred on July 5 on the Ligonier Valley Railway, in Western Pennsylvania, in which 25 people were killed and over 40 seriously injured. The disaster was similar to the one that occurred at Corning (New York) the other day in that it was a rear end collision and that the wrecked train was filled with excursionists. A heavy goods train drawn by two engines ran past several danger signals, and rashing down a steep gradient at considerable speed, dashed into the rear of the excursion train, ploughing through and crumpling up the two end cars. Most of the deaths took place in the last car, which the two heavy engines went through without leaving the line. Mangled bodies were thrown out on either side, and for some distance along the line the dead and injured were strewn in a horrible manner. There were many children in the train, and eight or ten of these were killed, while many of those who escaped alive were injured or maimed. Most of the passengers were from Ligonier, which is in the middle of the mining and smelting country, and they were for the most part miners and their families. Three of the victims have since died of their injuries, and it is feared that others who are in a critical state will also die.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th July, 1912.

164. Instructions.—A lecture will be delivered by an officer of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room near Rajgde Office, on Tuesday, the 30th July, 1912, commencing at 6-0 p. m.

Subject—American Civil War 15 h July. 27th Aug. 1861.

Mufti may be worn.

Officers and members of Volunteer Corps are invited to be present.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

CONSIDERABLE sensation has been caused in both European and native circles in Cairo by the news that a very high British official attached to the Egyptian Government has embraced Islam and become a Turkish subject. Whilst, of course, there are many Englishmen who have become Moslem converts, it is somewhat unusual for the change in religion to be accompanied by a change in nationality, and curiosity is rife as to the motives, underlying this double event and as to the developments to which it will give rise in the official world.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Both branches of the monsoon have diminished in activity. The total rainfall reported to-day is little more than half of that recorded yesterday. Rain has been nearly general in the West Coast, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana and Lower Burma; fairly general in Bombay, Deccan and Bihar and Orissa; local in Hyderabad, North Madras Coast, Assam and Burma, while a few falls have occurred in Mysore, Punjab, the United Provinces and Bengal.

The principal amounts :—Calicut and Cochin one and a half inches; Mercara, three; Belgaum, five; Cocanada, Pendra, Akola, and Pachmarhi one; Sutna, Ahmedabad, and Rajkote one and a half; Surat, six; Deesa, Bhuj and Kotah, one; Mount Abu, three; Sambalpur, one and a half; False Point, three; Mandalay, one; Akyab, Diamond Island, Bassein, Moulmein and Port Blair, one and a half. A depression has formed at the head of the Bay, but at present it is only feeble.

Forecast:—The raintall will diminish in Gujarat and Rajputana, and increase in Lower Bengal.

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The depresion at the head of the Bay has developed further and the centre which now lies about 100 miles off the coast of Orissa shows signs of a movement westwards. The rainfall in consequence has increased in lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, Hyderabad north, in the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa, Lower Bengal, and Lower Burma; fairly general on the North Madras coast, in Rajputana, the west of the United Provinces, Assam, and Upper Burma; local in Bombay, the Deccan East and North Punjab. A few falls are reported from Mysore, Madras and the Deccan.

The Principal amounts are:—Belgaum and Mercara, each three inches; Cocanada and Jagdalpur; each one and half Chanda, five; Panchmarhi, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmdabad, each one; Surat, two; Veraval and Jodhpur each four; Simla, one; Ludhiana, two; Jhansi Chaibasa and Sambalpur one; Guttuck, Akyab, and Kyakpyu one and a half; Diamond Island, three; Tevoy and Mergui each six; Victoria Point, four; Port Blair, two.

Forecast —:Raiofall may become heavier in the north-east of the Peninsula.

AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Lhassa" Captain H Manley, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi reports having met with strong monsoon and heavy sea.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	34·00	36·43	35·93	33·71
Sunday, 28th July	0·06	0·05	0·07	0·04
Total	34·06	36·48	35·76	33·75
Same date last year.....	23·12	24·75	24·92	23·53

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 27.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·04	34·28	31·08	21·85

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 28th July.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
0	26	35	78

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 26th	94·3	84·5	...	0·00
Jask	97·3	87·8	...	0·00
Muskat 26th	103·3	88·6	...	0·00
Multan.....	104·3	84·5	...	1·97
Nowalpindi	88·9	73·4	0·01	6·80
Lahore	95·4	81·7	...	2·01
Sirsa.....	95·8	80·5	...	6·36
Ambala	96·5	82·9	...	8·53
Delhi	94·0	80·3	0·12	8·07
Agra.....	95·0	81·0	...	7·86
Mainpori.....	92·8	80·6	0·02	11·52
Jhansi	88·0	78·0	0·81	16·72
Cawnpore	91·2	79·9	0·04	12·45
Allahabad	94·1	79·5	0·45	10·28
Jaconabad	110·1	87·3	...	0·15
Karachi	87·0	81·0	0·06	0·62
Ajmer	87·6	80·2	0·05	5·58
Jaipur	89·2	76·6	0·33	12·55
Kotah	86·6	78·1	1·17	12·94
Jhalawar.....	79·0	75·0	1·04	10·01
Dwarka	81·3	77·7	0·62	15·54
Veraval	83·1	79·8	...	14·15
Rajkot.....	78·6	74·3	1·42	17·93
Bhavnagar Para.....	81·0	75·0	0·90	25·41
Surat	83·9	74·1	6·05	38·15
Ahmedabad.....	79·6	74·7	1·70	17·19
Deesa	81·3	75·9	1·04	8·09
Neemuch	79·9	73·0	0·25	7·62
Indore	78·1	70·6	0·05	11·83
Jubbulpore	82·3	73·3	0·18	12·80
Sangor	80·8	72·1	0·08	12·09
Hoshangabad	82·1	72·9	0·16	17·96
Chanda.....	84·7	73·1	0·01	6·34
Akola	82·2	72·1	1·12	10·11
Amraoti	78·8	72·3	0·05	9·00
Nagpur.....	83·6	73·3	0·28	17·77
Chanda	85·5	75·0	0·29	14·96
Raipur.....	77·9	?	0·32	21·96
BOMBAY.....	83·4	78·7	0·12	33·81
Ratnagiri.....	83·3	77·9	0·22	64·81
Marmagao	82·5	78·2	0·69	10·22
Karwar	...	...	...	...
Mangalore.....	82·4	73·1	0·01	6·25
Ahmednagar	79·6	70·5	0·05	3·55
Poona	78·0	70·8	0·42	9·19
Sholapur	87·3	73·1	...	5·20
Satara	80·2	70·8	0·12	7·28
Belgaum	76·2	66·5	5·00	37·84
Aurangabad.....	77·9	70·7	0·20	10·09
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	85·3	74·2	...	7·96
Mangalore	84·8	76·3	0·12	77·88
Calicut.....	89·3	74·6	1·72	78·66
Cochin	84·2	73·7	1·44	71·29
Colombo	87·0	78·0	...	23·91
Masulipatam	98·8	78·2	0·12	9·98
Bellary	91·0	76·8	...	2·24
Cuddapah	97·7	8?·6	...	3·67
Madras.....	88·0	80·0	...	3·66
Bangalore	86·3	66·3	0·05	7·79
Coimbatore	88·9	71·3	0·09	4·26
Trichinopoly	96·6	79·8	...	4·31
Negapatam	92·8	78·7	...	1·04

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·12" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and at Ambala and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme southern districts; Jhansi has had 0·81" and Allahabad 0·45". Skies are lightly clouded in the northern half and moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the division. Humidity is slightly in excess and maximum temperature is slightly in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0·33" and Kotah 1·17". Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Kotah where day temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Widespread rain has fallen in Gujarat, nearly general rain in Kathiawar and local rain in west Central India: Deesa and Bhuj have had 1·04" each, Rajkot 1·42", Dwarka 0·62", Bhavnagar Para 0·90", Ahmedabad 1·70", Surat 6·05" and Neemuch 0·25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0·18", Hoshangabad 0·16' Akola 1·12", Nagpur 0·28", Raipur 0·32" and Chanda 0·29". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect in Berar.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Bombay and Karwar have had 0·12" each, and Ratnagiri 0·22", Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen the south Bombay Deccan and local rain elsewhere: Belgaum has had 5·09", Bijapur 0·12", Poona 0·42" and Aurangabad 0·20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon. Maximum temperature is in defect Aurangabad and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, Kathiawar, east Rajputana and the extreme southern districts of the United Provinces; Surat records a heavy fall of 6·05." There has been a decrease in the area as well as the amount of rainfall in the central parts of the country and on the west coast of the Peninsula, Cochin, Calicut and Akola being the only stations reporting precipitation exceeding 1 inch. Belgaum records a further heavy fall of 5·00" but over the rest of the Bombay Deccan and in Hyderabad precipitation has been comparatively light and local. Light isolated showers have occurred on the north Madras Coast and in the east Punjab. A slight weakening of the monsoon is noticeable in the Peninsula.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country, the south United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and east Rajputana; local rain in the Bombay Deccan. A few showers may occur on the north Madras Coast. Some decrease in the rainfall is possible in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 27th July, was 29·598 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cisten either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inch for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG, Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT—JULY 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Long Causes.

1014-11—Mulla Sukinaboo vs A K A H Manajiwala Manicsnd Jehangir Mulla.

7943-10 Edgelow R Narandas vs S Dhudha Kanga and S

Testamentary Suits.

24-08—Mulla Sagoonabai vs Tulaji Laximon Thakurdas.

17-11—R B and Nagindas, Bhanbai vs Thakar Mowji Gagoo Dadachanji and S.

18-11—Ardershir Valibhai Jasa vs Ismail Noor Mahomed F P Pavri.

20-11—R B and Nagindas Bai Bibibai vs Kulsambai widow Jehangir M and B.

22-11—Shamrao M and H Balwant Balkrishna vs Yeshwant L Pilgaokar Chitois,

23-11—R B and Nagindas Bai Mangu widow vs Chhaganlal Jayshanker, Bhaishanker.

24-11—Jehangir M and S Kulsambai vs Bai Bibibai R B and Nagindas.

25-11—Nanu H and Co Bai Valbhaji Ramji vs Mulji Jeewan K J Dubash,

3-12—Motichand C M Ismailji vs Bai Sukunbai Mehta and D.

5-12—Nanu H and Co Munshi Saheb Allabux vs Roobab Payne and Co.

7-12—Manhowji Madhowji Virji vs Lakhmidas Mowji Tyabji

9-12—Motichand and D M N Sukal vs C Narandas R B and Nagindas

10-12—Patell and E P B Karanjia vs A M Karanjia M and Dalp tram.

Long Causes.

475-12—S B Mehta Padamsay Shivji vs Motilal Jugjiwan Mulji K and H.

498-12—Mat J and M H jbrimal Motaji and Co vs C R Ashburner Unwalla P and P.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Long Causes.

685-11 Bick M and R Sadanand Ramkrishna vs J E Saklatwalla Ard n D and Co.

467-10 Mat J and M Mesumat Burji Kumari widow vs Bai Muntai widow Madh K and C.

955-11 Mulla and M J K Irani vi B D Contractor Bick M, and B.

687-09—Shroff D and D Labchare Ramnarayen vs Kishanlal Motiram Khun L and M.

561-11—Mulla and M Dhakoomal Kuna Ram vs Shivdham Gopinath In person and Moti and D.

610-11—Ard H D and Jo Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed vs Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa Wadia G and Co Payne and Co.

977-11—Payne and Co Anandji Hansraj vs Vallabhdas Khimji and Co Tyabji D and Co.

557-11—Edgelow Wand Co J D Dholandas and Co vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mat J and M,

805-11—Crawford B and Co The Municipal Comr for City of Bombay vs Nawab Kamal Jung Bahadur Bick M R and Co.

975-11—Dik D and K Fatmabai vs Tyabally Mahomedally Payne and Co.

724-05—Wadia G and Co Jivibai vs Gordhandas Bhimji Little and Co.

928-11—M B Chothia P D Powala vs M C Patell Jeh G and B

988-09—Tyabji D and Co Bhagwantrao Parashram vs Krishnarao B and Co Krishna Cap and V

991-09—Tyabjee D and Co Gujabai vs Krishnarao Falcrishna Cap and V

481-03—Jeh and S Raoji Hari Athavley vs S B Angre Edz G W and Co.

268-11—Pest R K and Co Mulji Jaitha and Co vs B Maanbhai and Co Jam B and D

687-11—Malvi H M and R Narsinghdas Jodhraj vs G Novamchand Neosukhdas

151-11 Madh K and C Bhimji Jairaj vs Joshi Damji Huriram Ari H D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Long Causes.

491-09—Little—Vithaldas Narrandas and another vs Narotamdas Jethanam and others Dikshit.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 29th July, 1912.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, the 30th instant from 6 to 7-15 p. m. All recruits are requested to attend.

P. R. CADELL, Major, for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse. E. V. Rifles

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 29th July, 1912.

430. Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) to-day Monday the 29th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

431. Parade.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 31st instant, at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt., B. V. R.

An interesting experiment was carried out last month by the "Sphere," which arranged for the photographing from an aeroplane of the P. and O. liner Ocean as it lay forty feet below the surface of the water off Eastbourne. The flight was successfully accomplished, Mr. F. K. McClean driving a short tractor biplane over the spot through a strong wind. Mr. McClean had with him a photographic expert furnished with a special camera, and the results of the operations are to be described in the "Sphere."

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BY THE WAY.

ONE is so accustomed to think of the United States as being due west of the British Isles that one is inclined to class the periodical "heat waves" which visit it as almost inexplicable. As a mattter of fact, if the western hemisphere were superimposed on the eastern, almost all the Sahara desert would be within the southern limits of the United States, and a part of Canada find itself in the Mediterranean. In addition to proximity to sub-tropical latitudes, the Eastern States are enclosed on one side by an immense, land area, which always favours extreme temperatures and on the other by the Atlantic, which raises the humid contents of the atmosphere, and thus checks free perspiration.

The death of Miss Dora Greenwell McChesney seems to have escaped general notice. The deceased was the daughter of the late Professor McChesney, of the University of Chicago, and was born in 1871. Her first novel, "Kathleen Clare," was published in 1895, and thenceforward, sometimes in collaboration with her mother, she produced a number of clever novels and tales, chiefly of a historical character. Her health was always delicate, but she had travelled much and had read widely and thoroughly, and her books and articles were the fruit of unsparing study and careful preparation.

Shoreditch parish church, for the restoration of which an appeal is being made, was formerly styled "the actors' church," from an old-time connexion with the colony of players and dramatists who lived in Holywell-lane, or what is now High-street. The present edifice was erected by the elder Dance about 1740, on the site of the original structure, whose walls "were rent asunder with a frightful sound during divine service." It is a "classical" building, with a steeple intended to rival that of St. Mary-le-Bow, but spoiled by being placed on the roof instead of rising; like all Wren's steeples, straight from the ground. In the adjoining churchyard are still preserved the parish stocks.

More famous than Vulliamy's clock in the portico of the old G.P.O., which, after eighty-four years' service, is disappearing with the building's demolition, was the clock which the same celebrated horologist made for the portico of the Horse Guards in Whitehall. Prior to 1850, when Greenwich Observatory was telegraphically connected with London Bridge Station and its "mean time" came into general use in London, Vulliamy's clock at the Horse Guards was universally considered the authority for correct time. George III. was very proud of that clock—it was at his request that Vulliamy in 1815 reconstructed its mechanism—and by the King's orders a chronometer was daily carried between Kew Observatory and the Horse Guards to ensure the perfect accuracy of the Whitehall clock.

There is an interesting interview in the "Sunday School Chronicle" with Dr. McClure, who has just completed his twenty-first year as Headmaster of Mill Hill School. Dr. McClure does not believe in short cuts to knowledge, and he was most emphatic in his criticism of the tendency of modern education. "There is a desire to-day to make things too easy for the pupils," he said, "and this tendency will leave its mark upon the future. The acquisition and assimilation of knowledge always mean good solid work. Professor J. J. Thomson, speaking at Mill Hill two years ago, told us that the effect of this tendency to make things easy was being felt at the Universities. If it is not a paradox," added Dr. McClure, "I would say that the results would be better if the teaching were not so good. It is the work of the pupils which matters far more than that of the masters."

Dr. McClure went on to say that Mill Hill is one of the schools which take German seriously. "I am afraid that, taking the public schools generally, the teaching of German is lessening year by year. It seems as if it were being squeezed out of the time-table altogether. Many schools make it an alternative subject with Greek; but I have been struck also by the fact that many schools are content with one foreign language only, and that is French." Dr. McClure added that the number of students taking Greek is increasing, which may, of course, be accounted for by the fact that Greek is still a compulsory subject at Oxford and Cambridge.

In reply to further questions Dr. McClure said he thought the examination system had been greatly abused: I do not think, however (he went on to observe), that this is any reason for casting the whole of the examination system upon the scrap-heap. There is no doubt that we have overdone it. I think you will find that a good many parents regard as indispensable the possession by their sons of a certificate of some kind, indicating success in the various branches of study, but there are very hazy ideas abroad as to "relative values." One of the difficulties we have to contend with is that at the London University they will only examine a Matriculation candidate in five subjects, and he may choose them in about 1,200 different ways! Dr. McClure further expressed himself as most anxious that the teaching profession should be put upon a firmer basis. "I would like," he said, "to see it made, at any rate in large measure, a branch of the Civil Service."

The proclamation and the exhibition of the Futurist painters some months ago afforded more than a little amused interest to a jaded art public. Now Signor Marinetti, who was on the former occasion the spokesman of the painters, has said the last word upon a craft more particularly his own, that of letters. It was, he says in his manifesto, when he was sitting in an aeroplane, sailing through the air at sixty miles an hour, that he suddenly realised the inanity of the old syntax inherited from Homer, and the imperious necessity of letting words flow forth free from these ancient fetters. And the whirring screw sang these maxims of Futurist literature to him.

We can only give a few out of the multitude. "Use only the infinitive of the verb to give a sense of the continuity of life. Abolish the adjective, which presupposes a meditation, all arrest of the life-force. Abolish the adverb. Suppress all punctuation, and accent only by musical signs. Multiply images and analogies. Abolish the first personal pronoun. Remove the 'I,' and you will replace psychology by intuitive physiology (sic) of matter. Finally, since all order is the product of the cautious reason, our images must be orchestrated so as to fall into the greatest possible disorder." This is practically a verbatim summary of the new literary gospel. The result, says Signor Marinetti, will be "wireless imagination." "Certainly," he continues, "the result will be ugly, but we will boldly create the ugly and kill solemnity everywhere. Futurist poets, I have taught you to hate libraries and museums. It was to prepare you to hate intelligence, by awakening in you divine intuition." We await with interest the first Futurist novel.

The recent retirement of the Natal Government Astronomer has been taken advantage of by the Union Government to reorganise the official astronomical and meteorological departments of the four Colonies comprising the Union, and in future the astronomical work will be centred at Johannesburg, where Mr. Innes, director of the up-to-date observatory there, has been appointed Union Astronomer. At the same time a Union Meteorological Department has been established at Pretoria, which will concern itself with the collection of data and distribution of weather forecasts for the whole of British South Africa. Certain meteorological observations will also be made at the Union Observatory at Johannesburg, where, in addition, instruments have been installed for the study of seismology. The Cape Observatory at Capetown, which is directed by "His Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape" and controlled by the Admiralty, is not affected by these reorganisations.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, achieved one particular service at Princeton University. He set himself to convince rich young students of their duty to the State. "They are more interested," he said, "in the side shows of education than in what goes on in the main tent." So Dr. Wilson introduced whatis called the preceptorial system into Princeton, the system of Dr. Thomas Arnold which has succeeded so well in England. Small classes under a teacher were a novelty, but the years have proved Dr. Wilson's wisdom. The personal influence of the teacher was increased immensely.

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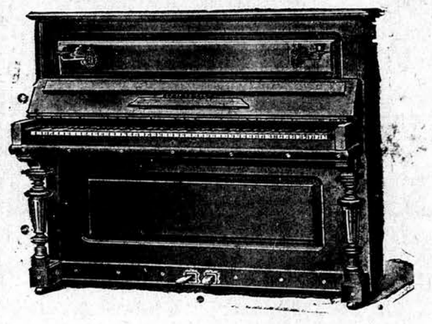

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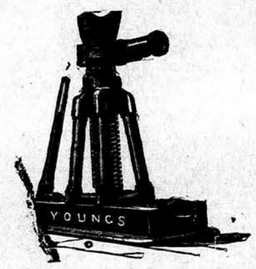

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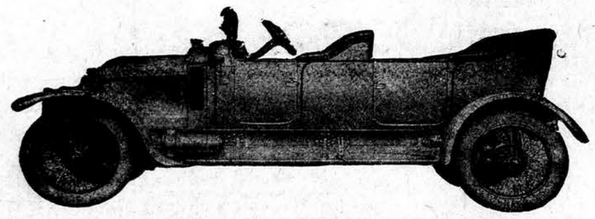

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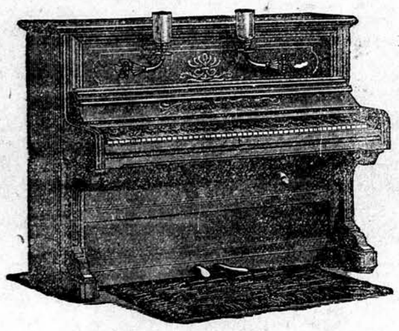

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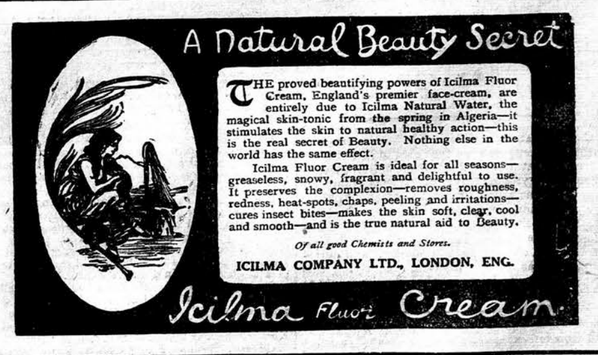
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